CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,500—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1891.

137614
BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
150 24	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 24
116 66		11-6 66
86-0 132	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	8-6 132
230 120		23-0 120
37-6 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.L.	PERSIA	3503	800	P. Harris	14th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4059	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L.	CLYDE	4128	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L.	MALWA	3570	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	17th "
B.L.	CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th "
B.L.	OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	K. J. Sloman	27th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 600, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DON. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Lascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,830	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	600	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Lascon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 1, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

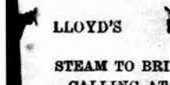
PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthings, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Bristol, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Channel Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied on favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge or Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCES DOCK.

They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock Sheds, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1891. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

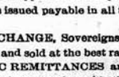
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,950 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers", forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3550	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yrjarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leou Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate Skin, well adapted as an Absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other Injurious Matter.
Small size tin ..... Cash Re. 0 10
Double size tin..... " " 1 0
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREEN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

HIGH CLASS TEAS FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE, SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Rs. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	" 0	14 "
PEKOE	" 0	13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0	12 "
BROKEN TEA	" 0	10 "
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0	8 "

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.
PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS, THE BEST VALUE, THE LATEST SHAPES.

"Rs. 7-8 ONLY."
THE LARGEST CHOICE.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.
Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—
Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.
By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—
Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.
Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.
Packing As. 4 extra.
WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.
N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN UP TO 30 BALES AN HOUR.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
HOOP 7½ lbs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs.
Bales of these measurements are GUARANTEED, without injury to the cotton; and are over 20 per cent. SMALLER than bales from any other press.
Bales of *ordinary measurement* from a CUMMINS' PATENT press, require only 2½ lbs. of hoop per bale of 400 lbs., or about 60 per cent. LESS than any press in India.
The CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALES are well-known in ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, having been regularly exported to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, TRIESTE, GENOA, BARCELONA, &c., during the past SEVEN YEARS. They may be seen in BOMBAY at any time; and PRESSES may be seen WORKING at RAICHORE, VIRUDUPATI, SATUR, &c.

HALF PRESSES AND FINISHERS,

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED, or REVOLVING, BOXES; OUTTURN with revolving boxes up to 60 Bales an hour, any weight of Bale up to 800 lbs. of cotton, ordinary measurement and shape.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0
SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

SHIRT-MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	"	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	"	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	"	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	"	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	"	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	"	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above	from per suit	10	8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN (" KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM OUR BRANCH COMPANIES COMPIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

FILTERS. { We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. } FILTERS.

SKIN IRRITATION { Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR." Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP." Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING { For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10. } BOTTLES

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."
MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON
Is the remedy for all your complaints.
"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."
The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FAC

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1891.

MORNING SESSION from 11 to 1 p. m.
AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 p. m.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 p. m.
An experienced EUROPEAN Instructor has been specially engaged to assist Ladies at these Sessions.
ADMISSION RUPEE ONE, WITH USE of SKATES.

NUGENT & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the Official Year 1890-91.

Price per copy Rs. 3-8-0

F. A. HILL,
For Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Bombay, 1st August, 1891.

WANTED

A VERY COMPETENT and able SALESMAN, long experienced in almost all sorts of merchandise, especially iron, hard ware, piece-goods, &c., as a chief assistant in a going mercantile firm.

Salary Rs. 200, or still more liberal, with hopes of promotion to a thoroughly qualified and energetic man who can guarantee certain amount of business.

None need apply except those of acknowledged business ability, with plenty of influence among merchants and able to correspond. Apply sharp with previous testimonials to "R. L." care of this Office.

TENDERS are invited by noon 15th Instant for the supply of Heliographs, which can be seen in the Arsenal.

H. DOBIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 1st August, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE and INTEREST of MR. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTAMJEE WADIA in the Partnership business carried on under the name and style of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co. have ceased from the 29th Day of July 1891.

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
MANECKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„	3	12 „
COQUETAS	„	3	8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„	3	12 „
„ 3	„	3	8 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 212 OF 1889.

The HONORABLE FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJEE JAIRAM and LAKHMIDASS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

VS.

GANGJI AKHAI, of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khaduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khaduck aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Fifteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities, affecting the Estate of Mohunji Harji, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Eighteenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal order.—Dated this 3rd Day of August, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP	£ 250,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The "ORIENTAL" Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (pay able in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLA UCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 square pianoforte.
2 cases 25 Rolls ℄ leather belting 2½ and 3 inches.
100 kegs disinfecting powder.
28 rolls rope 1½ to 4 inches.
On account of the concerned.—
1 bale gunny bags damaged by white ants.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CEYLON-MADE CIGARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

12 cases each containing from 40 to 50 boxes of Ceylon-made cigars.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF 65 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Thucker Morarjee Callianjee and on account and at the risk of Aga Hajee Meerza Mahomed Mosli Tabaei—

65 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings, No. 14999.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF "S. S. KING ARTHUR."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock by order of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and on account of the concerned—

The damaged cargo of the s. s. King Arthur consisting of piece-goods, twist, tobacco, ghee, jovari, cardamon, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Hamilton and Co., by order of Thucker Hurri Dharamsy and on account and at the risk of J. T. Sleeman, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one pair of magnificent chiffoniers, Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, very handsome table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of a square piano by Collard and Collard, household furniture, pictures, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of D. A. DOMINICK, Esq.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 40 Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent hanging and table kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major H. DOBIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 3, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC DOG-CART, size of ordinary carriage, four wheeled, with top, to carry four persons, almost new, in perfect working order.

For particulars and price apply to

THE PALACE OFFICER,
Mysore.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0. ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Man ger.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES, in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES, painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency : Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency :* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab :* Hall Hakson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow :* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency :* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind :* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARROW treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 28a, High Holborn, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping Arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable to Registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates on and after FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 8th August 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, on the old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax) will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, (Free of Income Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 17-8-0 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share on the old Shares and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders, on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, (Free of Income-Tax), will be paid, on application, on and after the 3rd Proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 29th Instant.

GREAVES COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khotwady, Bombay.

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Balance in Course of Payment.....$	7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$100,00,000·00

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By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£1,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

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I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

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RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... „ 20,000

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From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

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Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

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Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

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Rs. 44 Per Doz.

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Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.

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FOR AUGUST, 1891.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this Preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Monsoon Mud Sports, 4-45 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Selene (s), from Calcutta; and Buapan (barque), from Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st:—Oldhamia (s), for Cocanada. On the 1st:—Singapore (s), for Genoa, &c.; Sculptor (s), Jedda, &c.; and Ambassador (s), Elephant Point. Yesterday:—Albany (s), for Liverpool, &c.; and Kapurthala (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Surat left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin, Selene, and Yamuna entered and the s. s. Hasara and Singapore left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Indramayo left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct per extra s. s. Chupra will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 3rd instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th July 1891 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 58,141 maunds and Rs. 20,390 in the earnings.

STORMY WEATHER AT SEA.—Captain R. Mayer, of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Selene, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, reports that during the voyage she experienced strong wind and rough sea from Vingorla to Bombay.

NEW CHURCH FOR BANDORA.—Active preparations are being made for the erection of N. S. de Carmel by the fishermen of that locality. It is anticipated that the work will be commenced in about a month's time. It will be built from designs and under the directions of Mr. Joseph Albuquerque of Bandora.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played, commencing at 8-30 p.m.:—

Quick March	Brighter Days
Valse	Calco Pousen
Polka	Love's Letter
Valse	Ohl
Schottishe	Belle of the Ball
Valse	La Penchale
Polka	Amuspplo
Galop	Cleopatra

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A CONVICT IN PRISON.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Raghu Rama, aged 32 years. The deceased was undergoing a term of three years' imprisonment awarded him by Mr. Richardson on the 20th of October last. On the 28th ultimo the deceased became ill and was taken to the Jail Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The medical evidence showed that the cause of Raghoo's death was pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THEFT AT THE RIPON MILL.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Inspector Hiscocks charged Ramchunder Hurry, a notorious character, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing two small brass boxes, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Atmaram Mahadoo and another mill hand employed at the Ripon Mill. On Friday last the accused stole the boxes from a room in the mill, but as he was walking away with them he was arrested by a police *ramoosi*, when he admitted having committed theft. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT DHOBI TALAO.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Ramjee Hoomajee, a pressman, formerly employed in the *Daftar Ashkara*, was brought up on remand by Inspector Saunders of the C. Division and charged with murdering his wife Saraswatee, aged twenty years, at Surnewadi, on the 16th instant. Mr. Frere, Government Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sweeney, appeared for the crown. The testimony of witnesses was a recapitulation of that adduced before the coroner's jury which has been reported in these columns. The case was again adjourned.

THEFT AT THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Mahomed Alibhoy with theft of a coat and a comfortor valued at Rs. 4, the property of Bhimajee Gungaram, a vegetable-seller in the Crawford Market. The evidence disclosed that the articles were stolen from the complainant's shop whilst he was attending to customers. Subsequently, the prisoner attempted to dispose of the stolen property at the Thieving Bazar, where, however, his endeavour was frustrated by a policeman who arrested him on suspicion and traced the articles to the complainant. Mahomed pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

AN OBSTINATE VICTORIA-DRIVER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, Mahomed Ismail, a victoria-driver, was brought up by Inspector Stanford for disobeying clause 1 passed by Government under section 77, Act XIII, 1856, which invested the Commissioner of Policewith full authority to regulate vehicular and other traffic in assemblies and processions to prevent obstructions on public thoroughfares. The driver, it seems, from stopping his conveyance at the Apollo Bunder on Friday evening, caused a congestion in the traffic that increased the obstruction the more as this public resort on a band evening was crowded with private and public carriages. As the accused acted in direct opposition to instructions of "moving on" by remaining in position, his gharry was forcibly removed. A fine of Rs. 4 was inflicted.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector McCormack charged Visnoo Nanoo before Mr. W. E. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to a Hindu woman named Krishnee, living at Sewree. It appeared that the prosecutrix on Thursday evening left her ornament in a box before going out. The accused called during her absence and, finding no one in the house, stole the ornament and went off. The complainant on missing her ornament reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion and subsequently recovered the ornament, which he had concealed under the roof of his house. The accused, against whom there was one previous conviction, pleaded guilty, but his worship convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF MR. N. A. C. WADIA.—We regret to announce the death, on Friday last, of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia, the father of the Honourable Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia. Mr. Nusserwanjee, following in the footsteps of his family and forefathers, who were shipbuilders in Her Majesty's Dockyard, betook himself to mechanical engineering and rapidly acquired a scientific knowledge of that profession. Upwards of thirty years ago he proceeded to England to purchase machinery for the Victoria Mills. While he was in England he prosecuted his studies in the construction of boilers and mastered the subject with such proficiency that he was able to suggest improvements, for which he was granted a patent. For this patent, in strengthening the durability of boilers, he was offered a royalty of £1,500, which he declined. On his return to Bombay he was commissioned again to go to England for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the Royal Mills. On this occasion he took with him his eldest son, now the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, for placing him in an engineering college, the result being that he is now one of the foremost in that profession, holding the office of chief engineer and manager of the principal mills belonging to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. The late Mr. Wadia brought out with him the necessary machine equipment for the Royal Mills, which he himself set up, and commenced to work in December 1863. He then joined the Oriental Mill as manager, and subsequently the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company. But failing health compelled him latterly to lead a retired life. His second son, Mr. Sorabjee, is also employed in one of Sir Dinshaw's mills as a manager. His younger brother, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Ardeshir Wadia, was for a long number of years an assistant master-builder and is now a Government pensioner. Mr. N. A. Wadia was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death. His funeral and third day's obsequies were numerously attended by his friends and relatives.

THE POLICE "AT HOME."

AN "At Home" was given by the members of the Bombay Police Force on Friday night at Chowpatty sea face, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. The building was magnificently decorated by some lady friends of the force. Shrubs were placed in the recesses and the cardinal carpeting lent a cheerful effect to the plants artistically distributed at the entrance and about the cloak-rooms. After ascending to the first floor the guests were introduced to a cosy suite of three rooms in which the entertainment was held. The halls were lit with massive chandeliers and there was accommodation for over two hundred guests. A deliciously cool breeze blew in at the verandah, at the further extremity of which was a refreshment *bonfet*. The programme included a concert and dance, each the former was opened with a duet by Mrs. Cobb and Constable Tie, most pleasingly rendered. The performances of the other singers were much appreciated and their contributions afforded the audience much pleasure. But real interest was manifested in the comicalities of Inspector Hack and Constable Wilmot. Inspector Hack's "As If I Did'nt Know" and "Just Before The Missus" were two entertaining songs contributed with great ability and in an easy natural manner, his quaint costume of the London tramp and "bobby" creating great laughter. Constable Wilmot's "Shamus O'Brien" was exceedingly droll and mirth-provoking. By the absence of some of the expected singers through indisposition a few items were scratched. Mr. Hughes' "My Bearer Gungadeen" was also much enjoyed. Mrs. Cobb presided at the piano in the absence of Mr. Dove, who met with an unfortunate accident and was therefore unable to appear. In trying to get clear of his carriage as the horse shied at a passing train he was precipitated to the ground and sustained a large gash over his left eye. Mr. Dove could not presido, as his injuries necessitated immediate dressing, and he therefore left, much to the regret of the guests. After the concert was concluded dancing commenced and was continued till the small hours of the morning to the strains of a string band. The entertainment was very much enjoyed and the executive and their energetic secretary, Inspector Dillon, merited the cordial acknowledgments of the guests.

COURTSHIP IN ANCIENT INDIA.

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THIS chapter, which I have given in full (continued Professor Peterson in his paper on this subject before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) treats of the usual preliminaries to marriage in the ordinary case, where the man selects the girl of his choice, but leaves it to go-betweens to arrange the match. Vatsyayana proceeds to speak of cases where, for one reason or another, this is not found practicable. A poor man, however excellent, a man who has all other virtues, but is of mean birth, a rich man, if he be a neighbour (this is noteworthy: the commentary refers to the quarrels that are certain to come if the families to be connected by marriage live near each other!), a man who is not his own master, and one or two others, need not hope for a favourable answer to any deputation they may send. They are accordingly enjoined to woo the girl for themselves. They get minute directions how to do this, and are in the end warned that, however great their success may be, they must not expect their lady to confess her love. "For all the world knows that a girl, however much she may be in love, will not herself make any overtures to the man." Accordingly he must be quick to read the signs by which she involuntarily betrays her passion. I must pass these over. There is much of the "touch of nature" in them. It ought, for example, to interest the sufferer of the present day to know that Vatsyayana held that the girl might be taken to be yielding if it was found that she could not look her lover in the face, and was put out when he looked at her, if she liked to be in his company, and made his friends her friends, if she gave him the flower from her hat and made a point of wearing the flower he sent her. The glimpse into the state of Hindoo society which this chapter reveals is heightened by some "old verses" which Vatsyayana quotes. They are eloquent of a condition of things in which the girl, to a great extent, still had the free disposal of her own hand.

"A girl who is much sought after should marry the man whom she believes to be likely to be a support and joy to her, eager to meet her wishes, and ready at her command."

"When a girl's friends, from lust for money, would marry her to a man chosen without any regard paid to his character or appearance, or the fitness of things, and that even if he has wives already, she should herself reject with scorn such a suitor, no matter what his qualifications may be, even if he stand ready at her command, be strong, and urge her greatly, wooing her in every possible way."

"Better is a willing husband who is all your own, though he be poor, and have nothing that men think desirable, than one who, with everything in his favour, asks you to share his heart with many other wives."

"For the most part the many wives of rich men have, indeed, no cares: but they are not their husbands' confidants and friends; they are mere instruments of his carnal pleasure."

"If a man of birth below your own woos you, or one whose hairs are grey, or one who likes to visit foreign countries, do not accept."

"And do not accept the wooer who woos you as he has wood many others, or him who is addicted to gaming and cheating, or him who has wives and children already."

"If you cannot make up your mind that one of your suitors is better than the rest, choose him who has addressed his request to your father and mother through his in the prescribed way: such a suitor is the best, he is made up of love."

The state of society described in the Kamasutra is, as was to be expected, reflected in the literature, as appears from the paper with an illustration of this. It is taken from Daudin's "Dasakumaracharita, a work written, so far as I can judge, in the ninth or tenth century. It would take me too far to show in detail how closely Daudin, in his extracts I am about to make, follows the Kamasutra. I will ask you to believe that the references are frequent and obvious. To give only one example only, Vatsyayana lays it down that a good wife will waste nothing, use even the offal of rice as polishing stuff. You will see how this comes out in the tale of how Saktikumara chose a wife. In the story Mitragupta, one of the ten princes who give the book its name, has fallen into the hands of a gobling, who puts four questions to him, and assures him that if he does not answer them, he will be eaten. One of the questions is, "What is the most pleasing and at the same time the most profitable possession of a 'householder?' Mitragupta answers, "A good wife," and in support of his answer he tells the story of Gomini:—

"In the country of the Dravidas there is a town called Kanchi. A young merchant, by name Saktikumara, lived there who was worth many crores. He, being eighteen years of age, fell a-thinking. 'The man who has no wife, and a man who has a wife that does not suit him, are neither of them happy. How am I to find a good wife?' It seemed to him that if he took a wife on the report of others, it must be a mere chance, whether he made a happy marriage or not. Accordingly he disguised himself as an astrologer, and wandered from town to town with a small parcel of rice tied up at the end of his garment. All the people who had girls to marry brought them to him, believing that he, as an astrologer, could read their fortunes from their appearance and the marks on their bodies. Whenever he saw a girl of his own caste, with the proper features and marks, he would say to her, 'My good girl, could you make me a good dinner out of this handful of rice?' From house to house he was laughed away with scorn. In the course of his wanderings he came to a town on the banks of the Kaveri river, in the country of the Colas. There he saw a girl, richly dressed in ornaments on, who was shown to him by her foster-mother. She had lost with her father and mother all her fortune, and her house was poverty-stricken. But his eye clave to her. And he said to himself:—'I spare society and myself the inventory of female charms which follows, noting only that it is closely modelled on our book.—A form like this cannot give the lie to her disposition and my heart closes on this girl. Still I must put her to the test before I marry her. For he who acts without reflection has many occasions to be sorry afterwards.' Accordingly, with a kindly smile, he said to her: 'My good girl, do you think you could make me a dinner, with all the usual accompaniments, out of this handful of rice?' She made a sign to the old nurse, who took the rice out of his hand, washed his feet, and made him sit down on a terrace that had been well washed and rubbed with cowdung. While the nurse was doing this the girl dried the rice for a little in the sun, turning the heap over every now and then. When it was sufficiently dry, she beat it gently with the hollow rod so as to separate the grain from the husk. Then she said to the nurse, 'Mother, take these husks to the goldsmiths who use them for burnishing their ornaments, and with the cowries you get for them bring some pieces of wood. See that they are hard, and neither too moist nor too dry at the heart. Buy also an earthen cooking-pot so big, and two drinking vessels.' When she had arranged for this, she put the rice into a mortar of kakkaba wood, which was neither too deep nor too shallow, and which bulged out in the middle. With a long heavy pestle of khadira wood, bound at the head with iron, and sloping at the little inwardly at the middle, she pounded the rice, gracefully exercising her arm with the up and down stroke, and every now and then with the fingers of her other hand sifting the rice. Next she winnowed the rice of all impurities, washed it more than once in water, and after due worship paid to the hearth, she threw a little rice in the fire. She put the rice into five times its own quantity of boiling water. When the rice softened and leaped in the pot, the moment it was past the condition of buds on a tree, she lessened the fire, and putting a cover on the pot, tilted over and drew off the water. Then she stirred the rice for a little, and when the whole of it was equally well cooked, she took the pot off the fire and set it down face downwards. The wood was still sound at the core. She poured water on it, and extinguishing the fire, made charcoal. This she sent to the dealers in that article, bidding her nurse bring, with the cowries got for it, vegetable ghee, curds, oil, an *amala* berry and tamarind, as much as she could get. With these she made two or three relishes. The rice-water had all this time been standing in a new jug, round which earth, kept moist, had been heaped. She gently fanned it with a palm-leaf. She put salt in, and perfumed it by exposing it to the smoke of burning charcoal. Next she polished the *amala* berry and flavoured it with a lotus. And now she bade him, by the mouth of her nurse, bathe. She herself bathed and made herself clean, and was ready to hand him the oil and *amala* berry in due order. After his bath he mounted a bench on the clean dry terrace and fell to wiping the drinking vessels, which, with a little water in them, she had placed before him on a pale green leaf from the plantain tree in the court of her house, which she had been careful to cut so as to leave the joint and a quarter of the leaf on the tree. She gave him the drink she had prepared. He drank and forgot his weariness: his heart rejoiced, and the water moistened every limb. Then she gave him two spoonfuls of the rice-water, a little butter, dhal, and one of her relishes. The rest of the rice she made him eat with the curds, cardamoms, green stuff, and cool and fragrant butter, milk, and rice-water. He was satisfied, and there was food over. He called for water. She poured into a platter for him water from the jar fragrant with spikenard, and the lotus flowers. He put his mouth to the platter, the pattering drops, cold as snow, made his eyes red and his eyelids curve; the sound of the falling stream gladdened his ears; his cheeks roughened at the pilo as it rose to the pleasure of the cold touch; his nostrils opened wide to take in the rush of perfume; his tongue revelled in the sweetness of the draught; he drank the clear bright water till he was full up to the throat. He shook his head for her to stop, when from another vessel she gave him water to rinse his mouth. The nurse took away the remains of the dinner, and he, spreading his garments on the clean floor, lay down for a little. He took a dancing-girl into his harem. She waited on her as a friend. Her husband she served continuously as her god. She fully discharged all her household duties. An ocean of courtesy, she attached her husband's kinsfolk to her. Enslaved by her merits, Saktikumara put her in charge of all his house and made her lord of his life and body. In her he found the three things men desire—religion, wealth, and pleasure. Said I not well that a good wife is her husband's choicest treasure?"

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—As no member of the Society appears to be disposed to address the meeting, I think I may formally propose that we should offer our best thanks to Dr. Peterson for the very amusing, entertaining and instructive paper which he has been good enough to prepare for us. That it has been amusing and entertaining one need not stop to prove before this meeting, which has from time to time, while the paper was being read, shown how it appreciated the amusement and entertainment provided for it. But on the instruction contained in the paper, I may perhaps make a remark or two. Everybody knows that for some years past, the customs of the Hindoo community relating to marriage and kindred matters have formed the subject of lively discussion among us, and a good deal has been said in praise of our so-called ancient institutions in this connexion, by men whose expressions of pride in the wisdom of our ancestors, and their excellence of the heritage left by them for us, were not founded on any real knowledge of that wisdom or that heritage. The information brought together by Dr. Peterson in this paper well deserves to be read, studied and inwardly digested by some of these champions of the old order of things. I remember, for instance, that many years ago a Bengali friend of mine, in the course of conversation, spoke in the strongest terms against the system of courtship, which he said some people were endeavouring to introduce among the Hindus from the West. I forgot the precise words he used, but I well remember that he spoke of any idea of allowing communication before marriage between those who were to be parties to a marriage, as, among other objectionable things, "denationalizing." The information which Dr. Peterson has collected out of the oil literature of the Hindus shows how little foundation there is for this view. I say nothing, of course, about the introduction of any system of courtship among us at the present day. But this shows how the Hindu conservative of the period is apt to misapply the epithet "denationalising," and how little his conversation is connected with any familiarity with that which he talks of conversing. Or take, again, that story of Saktikumara, which Dr. Peterson has epitomised for us. The information which it indirectly furnishes about the usual age of marriage in former times amongst us, is very instructive to us of the present times. And I may, in passing, observe that such indirectly furnished information is really of much more historic value, in most cases, than the contents of books containing rules and regulations for people's guidance, in regard to the actual every-day life of the people. Now we find from this story that the young man then did not begin to think of marriage until after he was eighteen years of age and after he had finished his studies; and Dr. Peterson also, as we have seen, draws, from the passages he relies on, the inference that the other party to the marriage would, in those days, not be more than three or four years younger. That, again, is a point worthy of being remembered in the discussions that are still going on among us. I do not think I need detain the meeting by dwelling in this way on any of the other points which arise in this paper. It is enough to have indicated the mode in which these points bear on the practical discussions of the present day. I should like to add that I am always well pleased to see the result of a scientific study of our ancient literature brought into relation with the actual life of our people at the present time. The men who call themselves practical, who, having little knowledge themselves of literature, history, or science, brand those who have some knowledge as bookish, and who give themselves airs of superiority on account of their practical character, may well be asked to take a note of this, that, after all, the world is governed by the men of ideas, and that even when the ideas are derived from such a source as ancient and mediæval Hindoo literature, there is in them, so far as they are true, the capacity to influence the practical social developments of to-day in a way which they may not appreciate, but which is none the less real. Ladies and gentlemen, I will conclude by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Peterson for his paper.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS HINDU REFORMER.

THE death is announced of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., an eminent Sanskritist, who took a prominent part in bringing about the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. The following account is given of him in "Mr. Ghosal's Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zemindars":—Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., was born in the year 1820, in the village Brising, zilla Hughli. He is the eldest son of Thakur Das Banerji. His father, though a man of straitened circumstances, gave him a liberal education and took every care of him. He was admitted into the Sanskrit College on the 1st June 1829, where he prosecuted his studies for fifteen years. On leaving finished his studies, he was appointed Head Pandit of the Fort William College on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. In 1846, he published the work *Betal Panchabingsati* for the use of Schools, and was appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the Sanskrit College, which post he resigned after a year. In February 1849, he was appointed a Head Clerk to the Fort William College on a salary of Rs. 80, and in December of the following year he received the appointment of a professor of Sanskrit College on a monthly salary of Rs. 90. In the beginning of January 1851, he was appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. During his term of service he used his best efforts to give a good education to the students by publishing Upakramanika, first three parts of Sanskrit Grammar Kaumudi, and the translation of Sakuntala from Sanskrit to Bengali. These books, even now, very much assist the students of our country to learn Sanskrit with ease and facility.

In the year 1854, he published a *borochure* advocating the cause of widow marriage, but his laudable efforts gained no ground. He was unfortunately hated by all the Hindus—the young and the old—the rich and the poor—and that hatred towards him knew no bounds. Meetings after meetings were called for to discuss the subject of widow marriage. Pandits from almost all parts of Bengal passed opinions against him. Some of the learned Pandits, who at one time took his side, subsequently, forsook him and expressed contrary views on the matter. He, however, stood firm and published several pamphlets regarding widow marriage—showing innumerable proofs from the best Sanskrit authorities to effect that widow marriage was in practice with the Hindus from time immemorial, and that it was the custom of this country from time immemorial. It is true that several individuals contradicted him, but their contradictions were of no avail. In July 1856 he succeeded in getting the Widow Marriage Act passed by Government. The first widow marriage that was solemnised by him took place in Sukeas Street, Calcutta, on the 7th December 1855, and in consequence a great sensation arose in the Hindu community at large. It was announced by many of the leading Bengalis that he who would join Vidyasagar would at once be excommunicated from the Hindu *Samaj*. Although he was deserted by his friends and countrymen, yet he was all along firm in his own resolution and perseverance. He met the expenses of several widow marriages, for which it is said that he was involved in heavy debt.

During the year 1855, he was appointed an Inspector of Schools in the Districts of Hughli, Bardwan, Midnapur, and Nuddea on an increased monthly pay of Rs. 500. While holding this employment, he improved the old Patshala system by introducing a new mode of teaching for beginners, and published several works, such as Barnaparichoy, Kathamala, Charitabali, &c, for the use of Schools. As a staunch advocate for Female education, he established several Girls' schools, but they were afterwards abolished for want of support aid from Government as well as the public. In the latter part of the year 1853, he resigned his post, and having sufficient leisure published several other works, such as, "Sitar Banabas," an introduction of the Mahabharat in Bengali, the fourth part of Sanskrit Grammar Kaumudi, Akanumanjori, and the original Sanskrit works, viz., Mugdhabodha, Mugdhatas, Mughdata, Uttarcharita, and Sakuntala with his annotations. In 1871, his attention was also drawn to the important question of checking polygamy. He could have done something to remove this growing evil from our country, had Government interfered and taken interest in the matter.

Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., has done immense good to his birth place by establishing an English School and a Charitable Dispensary at his own expense. He also maintains many orphans and widows and is always ready to lend his helping hand to those who fall in distress. He is a man of simple habits and unexceptionable character, and a great patron and friend to education, for which he sacrifices his own interests by expending every month a large sum of money out of his own purse. His Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta (formerly known as the Training Academy) is considered to be the best of several Schools in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and his library is also known to many learned men as a valuable one. He is ranked as the best and most renowned Sanskrit scholar of the day, and for his excellent literary achievements in English and other languages. He received a certificate of honor at the Darbar, held at Calcutta on the 1st January 1877, on account of the assumption of the title "Empress of India," by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and has also been invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1880. He is now about 60 years of age and has a son named Babu Narain Chandra Banerji.

CRICKET.

ST. PATRICK C. C. *vs.* ORDNANCE C. C.

The above match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon and ended in a victory for the Ordnance C. C.

ST. PATRICK C. C.

Kerigan, R b Woodcock	2
Twiss, b Cruikshank	2
Talbot, b Cruikshank	2
Aldridge, b Woodcock	12
P Jackson, b Pinsent	29
Fleming, c Ward, b Pinsent	5
W Jackson, b and c Pinsent	12
Lewis, c Walsh	1
Kerigan, F., b Walsh	0
McQuade, C Cruikshank	3
Cassan, not out	3
Extras	0
Total...	71

ORDNANCE C. C.

Richards, b P Jackson	1
Pinsent, b P Jackson	18
Cruikshank, run out	25
Woodcock, c W Jackson, b P Jackson	17
Skelton, c Twiss, b Talbot	0
Devine, c Kerigan, b P Jackson	4
Walsh, not out	23
Wilbond, b Talbot	1
Ward, c W Jackson, b P Jackson	1
Gainher, c Kerigan, b P Jackson	0
Extras	1
Total...	91

IT is calculated that by the beginning of the cold weather the Transport Department returns will show seventeen thousand mules on the rolls for military purposes. This is a great advance, considering that in 1878 only one thousand mules were entertained, except those with the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE Lords of the Privy Council, on July 13, gave judgment on the petition for authority to create a new teaching university in London, with power to confer degrees, under the name of the Albert University. The petition was granted, subject to various modifications, including the admission of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and other bodies to representation on the governing council.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

THE following documents have been published in a Government Resolution:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1891.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Revenue), dated 11th June 1891:—

"On receipt of our Excellency's letter No. 12, dated 21st March 1891, I caused copies of Mr. H. E. M. James's memorandum respecting the cotton trade of Gujerat to be sent to three* commercial bodies in Lancashire, with the inquiry whether they would wish to discuss the matter with Mr. James. In accordance with the invitation of these bodies, Mr. James met them and ascertained their views. I understand that he will report to your Government the result of his interviews with the Lancashire Associations.

"2. I shall be glad to learn your views upon Mr. James's suggestions after you have obtained and considered the opinions of local experts upon the matter. If your Excellency should deem it desirable to legislate in the directions suggested by Mr. James, you will doubtless consult the Government of India before taking definite action."

MEMORANDUM.

Since my pamphlet on E. I. cotton frauds was written, I have had the advantage during my recent leave of visiting both Manchester and Liverpool, and, by the kindness of Mr. J. K. Byrthell, of being introduced to many of the principal brokers, merchants and cotton-spinners. I have also at their invitation and under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, visited the Chambers of Commerce at both cities, and the Cotton Association of Liverpool. I have thus been placed in possession of information unknown to me when writing in Bombay. I desire to supplement my previous statements and conclusions with some further remarks.

One specially striking fact is the unpopularity of E. I. cotton compared with American in the Lancashire market. Very little E. I. cotton is used unmixed with American cotton, but certain spinners, who manufacture special brands of yarn, still require a certain quantity of E. I. cotton, so as to maintain the appearance of those brands with their customers—for Broach cotton has a valuable and peculiar sheen of its own—but cases of this kind are, so to speak, exceptional. American cotton is longer and finer in staple than Broach, it can be worked more easily and yields a larger out-put of yarn. Owing to the protective systems obtaining in most foreign countries, Lancashire now depends for her exports mainly on the higher counts, which require the greatest skill to manufacture and which can cross the barrier of hostile tariffs. In other words, the tendency becomes greater every day to manufacture goods which represent the maximum of skill with the minimum of material. Now the best Indian cotton, because of the comparative shortness of its staple, is unpopular with the mill-hands, who are paid by the piece, and whose out-turn of work is diminished if "Surats," which is the generic term for all E. I. cotton, be used with or instead of American. So long therefore as plenty of good American is to be had, Lancashire spinners do not care for East Indian, as the figures of consumption prove:—

	Bales.
The export from India in 1889 was	1,672,000
Indian mills used about	1,000,000
Total grown (allowing nothing for handspinning in India)	2,672,000
In 1890 the imports into Europe of East Indian cotton were	1,905,970
Add Indian mills, consumption, say	1,050,000
Crop of 1890, exclusive of handspinning	2,955,070
The import into Great Britain in 1890 of East Indian cotton was	604,290
The deliveries to the home trade in 1890 were	299,290
The actual re-export was in 1890	242,850

We thus see that in 1890 of an Indian crop averaging at least 2½ to 2¾ millions of bales, England used the paltry number of only three hundred thousand, a nearly equal number imported into Liverpool being re-exported to the continent. And of the three hundred thousand consumed in Lancashire, nearly one hundred thousand consisted of Tinnevelly cotton, a medium-stapled but glossy, clean cotton, which has recently become very popular in certain spinning localities, the reason for which is not altogether certain. In other words only 200,000 bales of Indian cotton, exclusive of Tinnevellies, were consumed by Lancashire, as against 2,735,000 bales of American.

The total consumption of Great Britain in 1890 was—

American	2,735,590 bales.
Brazil	132,620 "
Egyptian	253,020 "
West Indian, &c.	29,850 "
East Indian	293,250 "
Total...	3,500,070

Another great difference in favour of American cotton is in the packing. American cotton is imported in loosely packed bales. Before purchase every single bale is sampled, and after purchase on the spot, the buyer samples each bale again. East Indian cotton is packed so tightly by hydraulic pressure that sampling the whole bale is a matter of expense, amounting to about three shillings a bale, so that purchasers are obliged to take a large proportion on trust, a trust that is too often misplaced, except in the case of large importers whose well-known brands have been prepared by their agents in India, and are to be depended upon. Certainly a buyer can return false packed bales at any time within three months of the date of sale and the seller has to pay all the expenses of transit from and back to Liverpool; but this is troublesome, so the mixed lots of cotton that were so plentiful last year made for the time being spinners chary of buying Broach or Dholera cotton on the Liverpool market. It should be noted that the old-fashioned "false-packing". by which is meant a clumsy mixing of different kinds of cotton in layers, can with care be pretty easily detected. But the clever mixing of *kapas* of different growths at the presses by means of "openers" is very difficult of detection, because staple is among experts so much a matter of fancy and opinion that arbitrators are deceived where there is mixing done so cleverly as to avoid the appearance of false-packing. These practices undoubtedly contribute, so Mr. Bythell and every one are agreed, to make E. I. cotton looked upon with disfavour.

Yet, fraud or no fraud, I am afraid the best Indian cotton has but little chance of success in England so long as there is an unlimited supply of American, for poor American is, I am informed, superior to the best Broach. When I was in Liverpool, beautiful bales of the new season's Broach were lying unsaleable because, so the owner informed me, of the overwhelming supply of American. The 1890-91 crop is now certain to be at least one-and-a-quarter times' larger than the previous crop, and many spinners have given up, so I am informed, using a Broach, because the plentiful supply of cheap American tempted them to use Americans only. A statement given me by Mr. Bythell shows how greatly and continuously the American crop has grown. When the American crop is short, a demand springs up for E. I. cotton, failing which it somewhat resembles a drug in the Liverpool market, and, as remarked above, is only enquired for by those who have been accustomed to use it for special brands of yarn. Mr. Bythell thinks that the only chance for Broach cotton, so far as Lancashire is concerned, is some diminution in the supply of American, and of that there is no hope at present; still if Broach be exported pure and unmixed in staple it will, so all admit, have a much better chance of holding its own in Lancashire. How different is this from the time when, during a series of years, Lancashire looked to India as a great source of supply, and when the man who could bring about the growth of two pods of cotton, where only one grew before, was looked upon as a benefactor not only to India but to his own countrymen.

On the continent, where much of the machinery has been constructed for spinning low and coarse counts, for which short-stapled cotton is suited, and where protection renders spinners less keen than in Lancashire to produce the most valuable outturn with the minimum of expenditure, E. I. cotton is largely in demand, and except in Russia, where protective duties have recently been largely enhanced, and which consumes the greatly increased supply of Central Asian cotton, the demand appears almost unlimited. The continent took of E. I. cotton—

In 1889	1,317,220 bales.
In 1890	1,598,240 "

Curiously enough, the trade is briskest in "Bengals," generally supposed to be one of the least worthy of E. I. growths. The staple is so short as occasionally to be almost unfit for anything except for the adulteration of wool, and such-like purposes. It is, however, strong and hard, and I am informed as a fact that the great bulk of the Bengals and the poorer Umras are used for spinning the lower numbers. These coarser yarns are wanted for legitimate purposes and the short-stapled Surats are just what is wanted for making them. The same demand is found in the island of Bombay itself where, says the Mill-owners' Association, the mills are now spinning lower numbers. That the cotton-trade of India, as a whole, is not declining, is so it has been pressed upon me, proved by the fact that the exports are increasing every year. But profitable trade with England in the better staples is every year becoming more difficult.

A good deal more of the E. I. cotton trade with Lancashire is carried on by "samples" than I was led to believe. All the principal importing firms have their own brands, A1, A2, and the like. Occasionally the generic style of the cotton may be omitted, but practically the description is mentioned in case of every sale, although the cotton be sold only as "equal to sample." It must be observed that the "class" of the cotton, which includes cleanliness and colour, is of equal importance with the "staple" in most cases. Certainly it is so a good authority tells me, in the case of Broach, for there is not a more unsaleable article in Liverpool than stained Broach. If then, a merchant offers for sale a consignment of a hundred bales of "Fine Broach," he means that the sample will be, as regards colour and cleanliness, exactly similar to a standard kept at the rooms of the Cotton Association, not to be touched, but only looked at. As regards "staple," in the absence of a standard to handle, it will be equivalent to the normal staple which brokers agree such cotton should rightly possess, and should there be any difference of opinion on this point, and in practice a difference occurs in almost every case, the staple is adjudicated upon by arbitration. If, however, the merchant offers a hundred bales of "Fine Broach, special type A, B, C", he means as regards colour and cleanliness up to the Association standard, but as regards staple he only guarantees it to be equal to a sample on view at his own office, such staple being, it may be, better than normal, or on the other hand poorer. Or the merchant may sell the cotton altogether apart from the Association standards, simply guaranteeing that it is both in class and staple up to a standard, which he exhibits in his own rooms.

One would suppose that if dealings in E. I. cotton were all carried on in this way there would be little opening for fraud or dispute. But opinions differ so greatly even amongst highly skilled experts as to whether cotton is, or is not, up to sample, that, so I am informed, hardly a single transaction for future delivery or "to arrive" takes place in E. I. cotton at Liverpool without the buyer and seller referring the article sold to arbitration for an allowance either for or against the seller. Disputes regarding cotton sold "on the spot" seldom occur, as the transaction is based on the samples drawn from the actual bales. The larger part of the transactions are, however, for future delivery, as spinners, who require to make contracts beforehand for the delivery of yarn of certain standards, must arrange beforehand for securing a particular standard of cotton at a certain price. The most variable and uncertain element therefore being the staple, in the keen competition of trade the tendency is for exporters in Bombay, while maintaining the cleanliness and colour of the cotton, to reduce the staple to the barest standard that they think will pass muster. Only a small portion of the total consignment is as has been explained, usually sampled, owing to the expense, unless false-packing is suspected, when every bale will be sampled. The object therefore of the exporter is, by so thoroughly mixing good and inferior varieties together in an "opener," to prevent the detection which would certainly follow the clumsy packing of different varieties in layers. Great and respectable firms, with whom it is no less a point of honour than of profit to maintain their private standards, take good care that no suspicion shall attach to their brands, although even they must submit to arbitration consequent on the differences of opinion as to staple which always prevail. But firms which act as commission agents for natives, by whom they are recouped for any fine on false-packed bales or on over-scientifically-mixed bales, have no such stimulus for seeing that the bales exported under their names are up to standard or

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —An ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED a Family Doctor by the year. Any caste or creed. Locality Malabar Hill or its Neighbourhood. Terms, &c, to "O. S.," care of this Paper.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (aegle marmelos) (natural order Aurantiaceæ) prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 25 years' established, 30 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB; 6 years; up to any weight; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER GUNGADEEN" a lay of INDIA.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, a comfortable and UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 1, Alexandra Road. It contains ten stables, two coach-houses, and a large number of out-houses. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

BOND'S MARKING INK.—Per bot. as. 8. Bond's Marking Ink with 2 Sets of Rubber Types, Holder and Pad for Re. 1 only.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "H. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having returned from England, is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS.—No. 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGGIE PILLS or MIXTURE:—"Kaun-wa-Samachar, Vesar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. S. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ovarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Ramanbai Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by loyalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

CLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Annas.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*. Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle or payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 13. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,
London, August 10 to 17, 1891.
PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.
President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.:—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).
Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.
All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.
Contributions will be received by the above firms.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which the part, they adopted an Label, comRegistered of selection, which

Aperient offered to the names of the word "HUNYADI" forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a

RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of this remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Albany, 1,601 tons, Captain Henry Arthur Gough, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE barque Buapan, 574 tons, Captain A. Berndt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. William, Bell and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Selene, 861 tons, Captain R. Mayer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persian S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain W. McAdam, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Massowa, Suakin, and Jedda, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rodrigues, Mr. P. N. Khambata, and 65 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain W Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr W M Lord, as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bormida	1199	Gavazzo	A	F Bozzoni.
King Arthur	1017	Fairweather	F	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1132	Brown	H	B I S N Co
" Chyebassa	1741	Wilson	K	B I S N Co.
" Swordsman	719	Macoda	M	H A Allana.
" Pemba	993	Livingstone	O	B I S N Co
" Norna	1442	Greig	P	

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Venetia	1626	Creory	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt Templar	2761	Fain	6	K Nixon & Co
" Imperatrix	2440	Eggar	7	J Janni
" Etolia	2113	Gill	8	K Nixon & Co.
" Selene	861	Mayer	9	A H Lloyd's S N Co
" Albany	1691	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Hesper	1760	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S.S. Loodiana ....2140 ..Hugill ..... B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Selene (s)	Mayer	Calcutta, July 19.
	Buapan (barque)	Berndt	Bangkok, May 31.
2	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, July 27.
	Clan Drummond(s)	Harrison	Liverpool, 3
	Incharran (s)	....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Clan Forbes (s)	Roberts	Coconada.
Aug. 1	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.
	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Athabasca (s)	Jones	Elephant Point.
2	Albany (s)	Gough	Liverpool, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.

The steamer Imperatrix, Captain Egger, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Trieste, &c.

The steamer Selene began to load on Saturday last for Calcutta via Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
28	Comilla s	Norris	Calcutta, July 9.
	Chindwara s	Langlois	Bombay, July 2.
	Coromandel s	Reeves	London, June 26.
	City of Calcutta s.	Thoms	Liverpool, June 25.
29	Magna s	Stewart	Colombo, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.—Steamers Khandalla and Drummond.
July 29.—Steamer City of Canterbury, ship Main, and barque Kalakana.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
20	Assyria s	Nailor	Bombay.
	Aurora s	Davies	Bombay.
21	Alacrity s	Coombs	Brindisi.
	Mary Boyts	Rice	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
	Aleodene s	Jones	Port Said.
	Ursa s	Phippen	Marseilles.
22	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.
23	Bendo s	Campbell	Venice.
	Chyebassa s	Wilson	London.
24	Drachenfels s	Toggo	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
	Germania s	Thomas	Port Said.
25	Day Break s	Morgans	Alexandria.
	Stella s	Scott	Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
20	Oshurgha barque	Cook	False Point
	Castleventry s	White	Antwerp.
	Etolia s	Gill	Bombay.
22	Pemba s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
23	Tasso s	Dilly	Dunkirk.
	Victis s	Scago	Port Said for orders.
	Phyllis s	Grimaldies	Marseilles.
24	Chyebassa s	Wilson	Bombay.
	Aurora s	Davies	Hull.
25	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Alacrity, Coombs, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.
" Mary Boyts, Rice, Anderson and Co, for Hull.
" Alacrity, Jones, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
" Ursa, Phippen, Sandy Patrick and Co, for Port Said for orders.
" Bendo, Campbell, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.
" Drachenfels, Toggo, Donald Graham and Co, for Antwerp.
" H M Pollock, Clark, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles
" Germania, Thomas, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
" Day Break, Morgans, Ralli Brothers, for Not known.
" Stella, Scott, Ralli Brothers, for Not known.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—35 cases ginger and 31 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 butt whisky and 1 hogshead sherry, the Hony Secretary, Byculla Club.
Clan Drummond s—121 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clan Forbes s—16 packages Epsom salt, S Jadowjee.
Etolia s—110 casks beer, F Heyer; 51 casks whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 18 casks Goering Thee, Warden and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—137 cases medicine, &c, B Cullianjee; 213 cases claret, still hock, and 25 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 20 cases writing paper, A Hoosen Kikabhoy; 23 cases oilmenstores, Dossajee Adamjee; 17 cases varnish, T P Ramjee; 41 cases writing paper and envelopes, H Abdoolalli; 40 bales printing papers, Javajee Dadajee; 1 case printed books, G Narayen and Co; 25 cases slate pencils, E Haywood; 7 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood; 4 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 30 bales toolscap papers, A H Mahomedally; 13 cases cheese, 20qrs, R Nuzerally and Co; 30 cases oilmenstores, R Jooma; 11 cases cheese, bacon and ham, H Aderjee.
Astraea s—6 cases soap, E Russooljee; 10 packages chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Chyebassa s—4 cases soap, Gopaljee Megjee; 38 packages writing papers, envelopes and stationery, H Abdoolally; 146 drums linseed oil, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 62 cases oilmenstores and 1 case medicine, E Russooljee; 110 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Mirzapore s—10 cases brandy, D P Bathe & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—5 cases Soap, A C Mohomed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—52 bales printing papers, Moola Abdoolally Essabhoy & Co; 4 bales papers, H Joowabhoy; 2 cases musical instruments, W H Nibol & Co; 25 cases glass ware, Ebram Peer Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—91 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 100 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee; 81 cwts condiments; and 15 cwts dhall, A Bomanjee; 5 cases cutty powder, R D Subedar; 130 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 85 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee; 45 bales wool, Cooverjee Vissonjee; 40 bales wool, H P Forbes & Co; 165 bales wool, M Jetha; 115 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—2,000 cwts jowari, A Blaschkeck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 450 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—240 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 600 cwts linseed and 350 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,813 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 cwts castorseed, Trojjee and Co; 100 bales hemp, Icharam Harjiwandas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Albany s—600 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,091 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Templar s—26 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee; 50 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 13 cwts cloves and 181 cwts sellarus, T Essoofally; 400 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co.
Venetia s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 560 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 85 cwts sharkfins, A Mamed; 18 cwts sharkfins, M Hoosein Mersilly; 37½ cwts cloves, N R Dugaria; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 13 cwts ivory, 44 cwts horns and 81 cwts bhoysoning, M Dawood; 300 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, The China Mills.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—30 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 25 bales twist, The China Mill Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 25 bales twist, The China Mills.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 20TH TO 27TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—69 bales cotton, 4,086 cwts rape seed, 1,326 cwts wheat, 468 cwts rice, 3,491 corges skins, 1,046 cwts cotton, unpressed, 293 cwts barley.
S s Albany, (Bombay)—86 bales wool, 1,488 cwts rapeseed, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, 374 cwts cotton, impressed, 235 cwts wool, unpressed.
S s Windsor, (Liverpool)—2,655 bales wool, 69,426 cwts wheat; 3,228 cwts mutton.
S s Douro, (Hull)—61,398 cwts wheat.
S s Castleventry (Antwerp)—15,000 cwts rapeseed, 57,486 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts bones.
S s Vectis, (Port Said)—60,100 cwts wheat.
S s Tasso, (Dunkirk)—29 bales wool, 9,165 cwts rapeseed, 65,010 cwts wheat, 155 cwts linseed.
S s Phylies, (Marseilles)—795 cwts rapeseed, 7,000 cwts gingellyseed, 53,032 cwts wheat, 3,000 jowaree, 350 corges hides.

IMPORTS.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—590 pieces grey goods, 1,050 pieces white goods, 680 pieces prints.
S s Almora, (London)—94 pieces prints.
S s Albany, (Liverpool), 300 pieces prints.
S s Douro, (Hull via Bombay)—307 pieces white goods.
S s Kilwa, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods, 659 pieces white goods.
S s Karagola, (Bombay)—236 pieces white goods, 48 pieces prints.
S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—24,501 pieces grey goods, 19,883 pieces white goods, 26,554 pieces prints, 22,500 lbs grey yarns, 21,600 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 360, cwts iron bars, &c.
S s Assyria, (Bombay)—16,821 pieces grey goods, 7,964 pieces white goods, 3,043 pieces prints, 6,000 lbs grey yarns, 7 cwts iron bars, 25 cwts steel, 3 cwts spelter, 19 cwts copper, 9 cwts yellow metal.
S s Mary Boyts, (Bombay)—360 tons coal.
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—432,334 pieces grey goods, 32,661 pieces white goods, 8,461 pieces prints, 7,300 lbs grey yarns, 10,00 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns, 20 cwts iron bars, 11 cwts spelter, 10 cwts copper, 21 cwts yellow metal.
S s Drachenfels, (Hamburg, and Antwerp via Bombay) 1,217 cwts iron bars, &c, 4,740 cwts steel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London under yesterday's date reported Consols unchanged at 95⅛, and the market rates of discount unaltered; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., say to 46d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Paper was unchanged at £78, while 4½ per cents. were ‡ per cent. lower, at £77; and in New York the metal was ‡ cent. higher, at 100‡ cents., Exchange on London having advanced to the same extent at 486⅜. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95; but Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·24. No further change in any of the items usually wired has been advised.

The Wheat market was quiet, but a further advance of ¼ per cental is reported both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 11d. and 7s. 8d. per cental respectively, Ex-Quay. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,930,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate. The Linseed Market was firm, but 42s. 3d. was still the price of Bombay Seed, both on the spot and to arrive.

An advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of ready Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16 d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions; East Indian Cotton being unchanged. The general market closed firm; Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet, but steady, the day's total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was decidedly firmer. The Liverpool and and Manchester Markets closed for holidays last evening, not to re-open till Wednesday.

There was rather more doing in Liverpool during the week which ended yesterday than in the six business days perceding, the total Sales having been 6,000 bales more, at 42,000 bales (of which only 2,000 were Surats), and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales greater, at 45,000 bales. The week's Imports were 14,000 bales heavier, at 38,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 21,000, but was yesterday 279,000 bales greater than last year's at the same time, and 379,000 bales more than in 1889. The stock of Surats was 4,000 bales greater, at 117,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a decrease of 90,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below showing an increase in the total supply of 651,000 bales as compared with last year's, and of 823,000 bales as against those for the year before, those for Surats being 187,000 bales less, and 11,000 bales more, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions to 1-16d. in the more distant. The spot quotation was 2¼d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1 13-16d. than it stood at in 1889.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York remained at 8 cents yesterday; but September Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·78 cents. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports to the close of the week showed an increase of 1,136,000 bales compared with last season's arrivals and of 1,384,000 bales as against those for 1888-89. The quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 8,540,000 bales against 8,530,000 bales visible a week ago. To-day Futures have advanced 3 points, say to 7·83 cents, the spot rate being unchanged.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

Week's receipts	1891. 8,000	1890. 3,000	1889. 3,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	15,000	10,000
" " Continent	2,000	1,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,888,000	5,752,000	5,501,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,294,000	2,790,000	2,757,000
" " to Continent do.	2,436,000	2,024,000	1,930,000
" stock in the Ports	258,000	70,000	116,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 31st ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	1,319,210	1,147,160
" " Surats	338,000	544,680	347,360

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,021,000	745,123	615,300
" London	18,000	14,000	22,000
American afloat	30,000	15,000	19,000
East Indian "	10,000	44,000	31,000
Total	1,082,000	818,123	717,300
Price of Mid-Americans	4 7-16 l.	6 11-16 l.	6¼d
" Good Dhollera	3 9-16 d.	4¾	4⅛
Difference	¾ l.	2 1-16 l.	1⅛

Rather more, though still only a moderate business, has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged. The Mills have taken 1,950 bales, consisting of 350 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 166-9; Jalgaum, at Rs. 154; and Bengals, at Rs. 155-7; 250 Khangaum, at Rs. 165; 200 each of Ujeen at Rs. 160; and Morvi, at Rs. 172½; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 153; and Dharwar, at Rs. 159; and 50 Irpani, at Rs. 160 per candy; while the exporters have brought 200 bales of Broach, at Rs. 178-84; Barsee, at Rs. 179; and Pachora, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT has not been dealt in to more than a moderate extent to-day; but the tone of the market has become firm, and prices have advanced ½ to 1 anna per cwt., present quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-13-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-6-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-13-0	"

SEEDS have also been firm at an advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt. both in Linseed and Rapeseed, which are now quoted as below; but only a moderate business has transpired:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7-11-0	"
Do. do. Gawnpore	" 7-5-0 to " 7-5-6	"
Do

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson, in answer to Mr. Crawford, member for North East Lanark, said the Secretary of State for India had in no way restricted the powers of the Bombay Government in appointing a chief presidency magistrate and one junior member of the Bench, but the other magistrates must be natives, unless the appointments were made from members of the Covenanted Service or Staff Corps. Sir James also stated that Lord Cross considers Mr. Webb well fitted to fill the vacancy in the Bombay magistracy, but his lordship was still negotiating with the authorities in India regarding the appointment.

MR. O'BRIEN'S LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE PREMIER.

Mr. William O'Brien has been adjudged a bankrupt, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, for non-payment of the costs of the libel action instituted by him against the Premier.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The match between Gloucester and Notts resulted in an easy win for Gloucester by an innings and 122 runs.

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Gervais, the commander of the French squadron now at Cronstadt, has brought with him the draft of an alliance between France and Russia, which was previously prepared in Paris by Baron de Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador to France, and M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Gervais is constantly closeted with M. Giers, Foreign Minister, and the Minister for War and Marine, and it is stated that when the negotiations are brought to a conclusion these Ministers, but not the Czar, will sign the document.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Goschen announced that the Indian budget would be presented on Tuesday next, and the Government expected to prorogue Parliament on Saturday.

CREMATION.

The British Medical Association has decided to urge that cremation should be made general.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.

The *Daily News* expects that there will be a shortage in the wheat crop in the coming season of six million quarters owing to the failure of the Russian harvest.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The cricket match Lancashire *versus* Yorkshire was won by Lancashire by an innings and 49 runs.

THE SEX-CENTENARY OF SWISS FEDERATION.

BERNE, AUGUST 1.

The Federal Assembly has decided to erect a large free hospital for consumptives on the Alps to celebrate the the sex-centenary of the federation of Switzerland.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, AUGUST 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam with homeward mails of 24th July arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day.

THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 1.

The twenty-fifth November is the actual date fixed for the assembly of the Mainpuri camp of exercise, which will last upwards of three weeks.

AN ARTILLERY CAMP.

At Gurgaon this year will be the largest artillery camp of exercise, as there will be concentrated the A., C., Q. and T. Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and the 71st Field Battery.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wills has been confirmed in the post of Director-General of the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, in which he has been officiating for some months.

CAPTAIN MUSPRATT WILLIAMS.

Captain Muspratt Williams, who will eventually succeed Major C. H. Scott as Superintendent of the Ishapur Gunpowder Factory, proceeds to England this month for special instruction before taking up the post.

THE N.-W.-P. SECRETARIAT.

Mr. T. H. Wickes has been confirmed as joint secretary to the N.-W.-P. Government in the Public Works Department.

MR. LOGAN'S APPOINTMENT IN KASHMIR.

Mr. Robert Logan, Accountant-General of Bombay, has been deputed to enquire into the finances of the Kashmir State and will leave for Srinagar shortly, where he will only stay for a sufficient period to enable him to report on the chronic embarrassment of the State and suggest remedies.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE BAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 1.

All steamers arriving at Rangoon report very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal. The British India steamer Goalpara with the Calcutta mail, arrived here yesterday two days late. The stokers put on board her at Calcutta appear never to have made a voyage before, and got sea-sick immediately Saugor was passed. The crew had to keep the fires up, and only very slow progress was made in the teeth of a heavy storm. Five hundred sheep and one horse, all the live stock on board, were killed. The s.s. Goa, which arrived this afternoon with the English mail, reports terrific weather, especially off Alguada Light. Two deck passengers, a Burman and a Punjabi, were washed overboard and drowned. The Goa, however, kept her time. The Madras boats also experienced cyclonic storms, but apparently not of such intensity as the Calcutta boats.

A NEW RAILWAY IN BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 2.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that effort is being made in London to float a company for the construction of a railway from Mandalay through the Shan States with a capital of three millions. Government has promised a concession if capital is forthcoming.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Total week's sales of Cotton	42,000	bales.
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	38,000	"
" " Surats	9,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,025,000	"
" " Surats	117,000	"
" Stock of cotton in London	18,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been decidedly firmer.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 5-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	77
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	46

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

After showering with regal profusion jewelled snuff boxes, gold cigarette cases, and stud pins and other costly articles on those who rendered service to him, the German Emperor has brought his memorable visit to a termination. Of all the events of His Majesty's sojourn in England the one that seems to have made the most impression upon foreigners was his acceptance of Lord Salisbury's graceful hospitality at his historic mansion, Hatfield. What the Sabbatarians think of operatic music at the residence of the Prime Minister on a Sunday Exeter Hall will probably tell us before long. The wonder is that these gloomy and overscrupulous people have not already made the welkin resound with their lamentations. That they have not filled the papers with their woes is probably due to the wise exercise of editorial discretion. I have no doubt that the conductors of the *Standard*, for example, have been inundated with the usual letters from outraged Conservatives. We know exactly the style of epistle these persons indite in such circumstances. "Sir,—I have been a Conservative all my life and have worked hard for the sacred cause. But after such a person disregard of what is due to the Sabbath-loving people of this realm as was shown by the head of the Government and the leader of our party, I cannot any more vote for a Conservative candidate." The above is a specimen of the sort of thing that some of our unco guid fellow-countrymen are fond of doing when a man in Lord Salisbury's position offends their prejudices. The Sunday League and other similar societies are delighted at this unexpected proof of Lord Salisbury's tolerance. They think, and perhaps rightly, that the Hatfield programme will be useful in the campaign to convert the majority of the English people to sanction what is regarded by many as a more natural use of the day of rest. Nothing definite has transpired regarding the political confidences that were exchanged during the past week, but it is satisfactory to notice one good result from the cordial, though not enthusiastic, reception accorded to the Emperor—I allude to the improved tone towards England observable in the German press. Let us hope that this improved feeling may long continue, but however identical the interests of the two countries are in Europe, the danger of a recurrence of friction abroad does not encourage one to be too sanguine.

I was one of those privileged to attend the interesting proceedings at 25, Cornwall Gardens, on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M. P., the Parliamentary champion of the "Uncovenanted" officials, was presented with a service of silver plate by retired members of the service. The inscription stated that the testimonial was given "in grateful recognition of his able and successful advocacy of their claims." The tasteful design and excellent workmanship of the various articles forming the service were much admired. The pleasing duty of making the presentation devolved upon an eminent ex-member of the "Uncovenanted" branch of the administration, Sir Guilford Molesworth, who read an excellent though somewhat too exhaustive address. Assembled as we were at an afternoon at home in a London drawing room, we were not a very demonstrative audience, but several of Sir Guilford's most telling points were warmly applauded. He reminded us that amongst the members of the ill-used Uncovenanted Service are "men of high literary attainments—graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, geologists who have passed the School of Mines, others who have gone through a course of continental forestry, carefully-trained electricians, whose education requires mathematics of a very high order. In the service, he added, may be numbered one distinguished by the highest mathematical honours that have ever been obtained by any one in India; another is a fellow of the Royal Society and one who has lately made his mark in the scientific world; a third carried off in open competition the Whitworth Scholarship, a distinction of which any man may be justly proud." Sir Guilford with great reason asked—"Are these the men who ought to be laid under the ban of disabilities to which I have referred above, which carries with it the social stigma of disqualification for admission into any United Service Club in India?" Clubs, of course, can admit or reject whom they please, but to people in this country who have never lived in India it seems strange that a man like Sir Guilford Molesworth should be shut out from social institutions to which other members of the Government service are admitted. Sir Guilford's idea is that European officers and gentlemen should be removed from a service "which was never designed for them," and that they should be amalgamated in one Civil Service from which all invidious distinctions should be swept away. This proposition may not commend itself to the approval of everyone, but coming from one who deservedly enjoys a high reputation it is deserving of consideration. Sir Guilford concluded by a not unnecessary exhortation to the two main branches of the "Uncovenanted" to unite in defence of their material interests. Mr. King made an excellent speech in reply, expressing his opinion that they had won a great deal if, as he hoped, the Secretary of State finally decided to carry out fully, loyally and generously all the recommendations of the Select Committee. But at the same time they had not obtained all they desired or that justice demanded. The hon. member referred to the disappointment expressed by certain officers when the result of the inquiry became known, and defended the action of the London Committee in deciding not to wait for additional witnesses from India. "When you put forward a case before a Select Committee," said Mr. King," you have to remember that you never get all you ask for; but this I am perfectly certain of—and I should like to take this the first opportunity of stating it publicly—that no further evidence that could have been put forward would have influenced or changed in any degree the decisions of the Select Committee. In fact, I go further. I say certainly and with certain knowledge that any continued prolongation of the Committee would have jeopardised the attainment of what we have won." It may not be generally known that Mr. King's kindness to the service has not been confined to his Parliamentary advocacy of their cause. Ever since the movement was started he has provided the London Committee with an office in the most central part of the metropolis rent free. The service owes a great deal to many persons in this country, but more especially to Mr. King, and it is only right that their gratitude should take a tangible shape. Mr. King from the first threw himself heart and soul into the agitation, if I may use the word, and his exertions have been rewarded in an unexpectedly short period. If the case had been taken up in a perfunctory manner, the service might have waited years before they procured any redress.

Mr. Samuel Smith is this evening to ask Sir John Gorst whether, with reference to the proceedings of the fourth Provincial Conference of the Bombay Presidency which sat at Poona on the 11th of May last, the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been drawn to Resolution No. 6, on the subject of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which states that the Conference viewed with alarm the proposal to abolish the conciliation system under the Act; and whether, as desired by the Conference, the Secretary of State will direct that the most recent reports of the special officers connected with the working of the Act be published, with a view to enable the public to admit their representations to Government in the matter.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan is very indignant at the manner in which the patronage of the Secretary of State for India is administered as regards the granting and withholding of commissions to the sons of meritorious Indian officers of junior rank,, and he intends to call the attention of the House of Commons to the "abuses of the existing system." He will move a resolution. Possibly the hon. and gallant member will give Sir John Gorst in the Indian budget debate a foretaste of what he may expect, unless the India Office immediately reverses its policy. By the way, Mr. Maclean was telling me the other day that he did not expect there would be a particularly lively discussion on the financial statement. Of course the death of Mr. Bradlaugh will make a difference; and then Mr. Swift MacNeill, who generally distinguishes himself on these occasions, has gone for a voyage to the Cape. We have still amongst us the champion bore, Mr. Morton, who, as his friend Mr. Labouchere cruelly remarked the other day, is in the "nature of an elephant, being able to crush an oak or to pick up a pin with equal facility" and who for some time past has had his eye upon India. Mr. Seymour Keay, moreover, has been quiet lately. Perhaps he will wake up when the finances of the Indian Government come up for consideration.

Mr. Henniker Heaton last night asked whether the Government of Bombay had refused to allow native applicants for certificates as engineers on board of local coasting steamers to be examined in their own language; whether the coasting vessels referred to are commanded and manned wholly by natives; whether in other countries candidates for such certificates are examined in their mother tongue, and whether the Secretary of State will cause inquiries to be addressed to the Government of Bombay on this subject. At the request of Sir John Gorst Mr. Henniker Heaton consented to postpone the question.

In addition to his inquiry about ganja-smokers, Mr. Mark Stewart yesterday asked if any answer had yet been received from the Government of India in regard to the memorial presented to Lord Cross from the Anti-Opium Society on the 31st of July 1890. Sir John Gorst's reply was in the negative, but he mentioned that a reminder had been sent to India in accordance with the promise made to Mr. Mark Stewart six weeks ago.

The *Times* this morning publishes an admirable letter from Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who makes Mr. Holt-Hallett look rather foolish. It will be remembered what use that gentleman made of some well-known statements by Mrs. Pechey-Phipson on the subject of the Age of Consent Bill. The picture he drew from the materials of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's statement was quite harrowing, and at the same time very comforting to Mr. Holt-Hallett's Lancashire friends, helping them as it did to maintain the guise of philanthropy. He must have been somewhat crest-fallen at breakfast to-day when he read Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's expressions of astonishment at finding words of hers quoted as an argument against the employment of Indian women in factories. "If," as she pertinently observes, "they are slow in reaching physical development, there is all the more reason why they should adopt the comparatively light and easy work of a mill hand instead of the hard labour of a coolie or of an agricultural labourer." Perhaps Mr. Holt-Hallett will be more careful in future. It is a pity that Mrs. Pechey-Phipson cannot be here to answer him at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. However, I have grounds for believing that he will not be unchallenged at that gathering. His *sic volo, sic jubeo* is bad enough in the *Times* and the Manchester papers; it would be intolerable at an International Congress.

By the way, the Mahomedan Literary Society is one of the last organizations in India to appoint delegates to the Congress. The Committee have nominated Sir W. W. Hunter and Dr. Leitner, who have already been selected to represent the East India Association. The last mail brought several subscriptions and a number of letters expressing sympathy with the Congress. A public-spirited inhabitant of Baroda, Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir, has subscribed Rs. 500. Their Highnesses the Rao of Kutch and the Nawab of Junagadh have each contributed Rs. 250. It is to be regretted that the Congress is being held at a time of the year when "nobody" is in London. The Marquis of Dufferin would have presided at the special Indian meeting on August 13, but is obliged to be in Ireland at that date. His Lordship, who retains a strong interest in India, will spend a fortnight in Ulster and a fortnight in Scotland before returning to his duties in Rome. His lordship is looking very much better than when he came back from the East. Lady Dufferin's Association has appointed Lieut.-Col. Cooper as its delegate to the Hygienic Congress.

Whether it is owing to the fact that Bisley is further off than Wimbledon I cannot say, but somehow or other the interest manifested by the general public this year in the annual rifle meeting which to the volunteers used to be what the Derby is or was to horse-racing, is not very great. I am sorry I cannot announce that the Queen's Prize is likely to come to India. In the first two ranges at the first stage an Indian volunteer officer, Lieutenant Jenkins, of the East Indian Railway Company, stood well with 61, but he does not appear to have done so well at the longer range. A competent critic writes:—"It is matter for regret to be obliged to record that, as a rule, the visitors from a distance did not succeed in their shooting. Indian volunteers ought not to mind heat and glare, but I am afraid that when the second stage comes to be shot, though the proper place for khaki will be behind the ropes, that certainly will be the place for the Australians." The heat and glare alluded to may not be welcome to volunteer marksmen, who seem almost as exacting as the proverbial English farmer, but the spell of fine brilliant weather we are now enjoying is very acceptable to the rest of the community. It has come not before it was wanted, and we all hope rather than expect that it may remain until the holiday season is over.

The affairs of the Hansard Union were under discussion in the House of Commons last night. It was rumoured that when the time came there would be some plain speaking, and the rumour was not altogether unfounded. Mr. Healy in particular was very strong in his denunciations of the Government for being the cause of ruin of great loss to hundreds of people. Mr. Jackson justified the action of the Treasury up to a point, but perhaps he now regrets that he did not take notice of the complaints uttered at the time against the arrangement entered into between the authorities and the successors of Mr. Hansard. If report is to be believed, the persons who confided in Mr. Horatio Bottomley include a considerable number of members of Parliament. I know personally of one or two Irish members who put in what for them is a considerable amount on the faith of the respectability of Mr. Bottomley's directors. The legal proceedings in connection with the bankruptcy of Mr. Bottomley are interesting reading for those who did not invest money in that astute gentleman's enterprises. Whether the matter will be carried forward depends, I am told by a member of the Investigation Committee, on the result of a test case that is to be proceeded with. For one of the directors, Mr. Sinnett, who has been a heavy loser, I continue to hear expressions of sympathy, even from those who invested in the unfortunate speculation.

I mentioned a week or two ago that the Government had entrusted the organization of the British section of the Chicago Exhibition to the Council of the Society of Arts. My information has been confirmed, and the general opinion seems to be that the arrangement is an excellent one. The Secretary of the Society, Sir Henry Trueman-Wood, organized under great disadvantages the British section at the Paris Exhibition the year before last, and the Council includes more than one gentleman who has had considerable experience in matters of this sort. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen is himself a tower of strength, and Sir George Birdwood, another member of the Council, has a perfect genius for getting up exhibitions. The only fear I have is that the subsidy (£25,000) may not be sufficient; but the Commission think it is, and their opinion is based upon the readiness with which English exhibitors paid for their stalls in the French capital. Whether after the McKinley tariff they will be as enterprising so far away as Chicago remains to be seen. What is India doing to be adequately represented at the great "World's Show"?

THE BREACHES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Later information regarding the mishaps on this line between Amalsad and Ahmedabad states that the railway authorities have so far advanced with the work of repair as to enable the mails to run between Ahmedabad and Palej and back. Notwithstanding the heavy work they had to grapple with, the gangs of workmen on the gaps between Chamagaum and Broach are rapidly filling them in, and it is expected that in a few days time the line between those stations will be thoroughly restored. The mails which left Bombay by the down ordinary on Friday morning were ferried across the river at Vedcha, which was the scene of the first mishap, and passed on to Surat by train. As no train was here available, they were sent on by lorries. The up-mail packages which had been detained at Panoli since Tuesday arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning at five o'clock. Further rain has not been reported and the workmen are rapidly carrying on the work of repair, and it is hoped that, if the rain holds off for about a fortnight, through passenger traffic with Ahmedabad will be thoroughly restored.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered	65	44	52	81	50	1	46	65
Saturday, Aug. 1	0	0	0	30	0	..	0	2
Sunday, Aug. 2	0	15	0	11	0	8	0	4
Total	65	59	52	95	50	9	46	71
Total fall to 2nd August 1890	57	97	60	10	63	67	49	20
Total fall to 2nd August 1889	54	97	53	55	57	41	51	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

When Sir Patrick Grant was presented to the German Emperor at the Marlborough House garden party (says the *Sunday Sun*, his Imperial Majesty gazed at the veteran field-marshal with a curious expression about his mouth which seemed to suggest that he was moved by some strong emotion. The pause was only momentary, and it was quickly followed by the explanation, "You are just like my grandpapa," from the young Sovereign; but the incident did not escape the notice of the bystanders. This resemblance of Sir Patrick Grant to the old German Emperor has often been commented on in Court circles, and it is really very striking. His Imperial Majesty adverted to the circumstance again when he met Sir Patrick at the Duke of Cambridge's dinner party.

The British sailor, according to the British consul at Dunkirk, is apt to exhibit towards absent friends only that sort of regard which has been ironically called "unremitting kindness." Last year the amount of wages paid in cash to seamen in that port exceeded by 2,163*l.* the total received in the previous year, yet the amount sent home in money orders and bills on owners showed a decrease of 540*l.* The runners and crimps who swarm hereabouts got the rest. Mr. Taylor has tried to induce young sailors to open a banking account with the Board of Trade. Harry Halyard or Byron's Sam Skyscrape, "a mercurial man" with a banking account with the Board of Trade, may savour of the Millennium, but this gentleman considers it practicable if a well-written circular explaining the system were handed to seamen when engaged and discharged. That what is called the "Midge" system is not unpopular is shown by an anecdote which Mr. Taylor relates. One day complaint was made to him that during the absence of the master boarding-house runners and similar parasites had practically taken possession of the ship in the harbour, and defied the mate. Mr. Taylor thereupon went down, and found the vessel swarming with persons after the crew. "In a few minutes," he adds, "we cleared the ship, and as soon as the men found out who I was, they begged to be allowed to go home and have their money sent after them. This, with the willing consent of the captain, was done, and 17 seamen left Dunkirk that evening." They had large sums to receive, every penny of which was thus saved for themselves and their families in the United Kingdom.

POONA SPORTING PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST, 1.

The event of the season, and one to which everyone has been anxiously looking forward, has been blown to the four winds, or, if not exactly that, has had nine-tenths of the interest knocked out of it. Lord Wenlock telegraphed to Lord Harris on Wednesday last that it was necessary for him to abandon his proposed visit to Poona, as his presence was needed in the distressed districts of his presidency. Of course, under such circumstances, it would have been impossible for any Governor who had the welfare of his people at heart to leave his state and play cricket whilst those under his rule are suffering from the most terrible of visitations—a scarcity of food. Ever since the distress in Madras became serious doubt has existed in Poona as to whether His Excellency would carry out his proposed visit, so it was nothing of a surprise when we heard of its abandonment.

On His Excellency the Governor receiving the new she immediately telegraphed back to Lord Wenlock, expressing his regret, and nquiredi it was not possible for His Excellency to send a representative team to Poona, notwithstanding the fact that it was impossible for him to come. Up to the time of writing no reply has been received owing to the fact that Lord Wenlock would have to communicate with the gentlemen who proposed to accompany him to Poona. The result, however, will very shortly be made known, and it is to be hoped we shall not be deprived of this measure of consolation.

They have some first-rate batsmen in the Madras Presidency, and if the visit does take place, we may expect a well-organized eleven to be put upon the Gymkhana patch. Cricket in India is more often than not of a weak and sickly order, but the two presidencies ought to break this rule for once.

Thursday's match at Ganeshkhind was particularly funny. The Next Sixteen were sadly out of condition, and the number of "ducks" that decorated the score-book at the termination of their innings were phenomenal. They are worthy of record. Lieut. Hancock placed the nest egg, Lieut. Taylor gave it a partner, and Lieut. Bromilow added another. Remembering the adage that three is no company, Capt. Vidal provided a fourth, and Lieut. Lloyd Jones and Major Alexander were also the slaves of fashion. The gentleman who carefully blocks the balls until he has a favourable opportunity of putting up a run and, having done so, resigns himself to fate and walks out with his bat smiling, was represented. The Sixteen were prolific in this direction—Dr. Croly, Major Tidy and Major Curtis making an effective trio. Only three succeeded in getting into double figures—Lieut. Usborne, who made the respectable score of 20, Col. Stopford not out, 10, and Dr. Thacker 13. These gentlemen were all of the Sixteen who showed anything like form, and had Col. Stopford been sent to wicket a little earlier the Sixteen might have snatched a kind of bold victory.

When there is a field of sixteen it is no small performance to put up 41, and Col. Rhodes is to be complimented on what is, I believe, his best score this season. Dr. Martin played a good game for 23. These were the first two to go to wicket, and the only members of the home team who made a stand, the remainder being all out for 22, Capt. Jervis heading the list with 8, Mr. Edgerley was second with 6, and His Excellency third with 5. The other six players—General Pottinger, Private Laughter, Corpl. Sharpe, Private Phillips, Private Plumb and Captain Cox—all retired gracefully for a total of three runs.

The bowling of both teams was fairly good, Dr. Thacker and Capt. Randolph making fair averages. Copl. Sharpe did particularly well, taking 12 wickets for 27 runs.

The heavy rain during the past week has upset the Gymkhana fixture card. The Bombay Hindoos should have paid us a visit this week end, but in consequence of the sloppy condition of the Gymkhana wicket it was considered advisable to postpone the match. The Wanowri Gymkhana had also to offer a sacrifice to the Rain God.

The Kirkee boat-house might have been used as a house-boat on Wednesday. It had been built on a slightly different principle. However, it seems to been been constructed with an eye for variety of scenery, as at one portion of the year the river flows on at the bottom of the garden, and at another the arrangement is changed and the garden is at the bottom of the river. It is not much use spending money for the purpose of laying out the garden when the first fresh of water removes all its beauty. It would, one would imagine, be much cheaper in the end to protect the place by some kind of an embankment.

The keeper of the place, who has a taste for the succulent pork-chop, suffered a serious loss. He had nine little pigs in the grounds, and these were all drowned by the floods. One poor porker had had a big struggle to save his bacon, for when the water receded he was found high and dry in the branches of a tree. The shock was, however, too much for his system and he died. Few pigs, I believe, have ever been known to live up a tree.

The shooting competition at Ganeshkhind on Wednesday evening was a decided success, and the ladies demonstrated that they are as handy with the rifle as the gentlemen. Lady Harris, for instance, was only a point off a possible in the Ladies *vs.* Gentlemen competition, placing four bulls and an inner, beating His Excellency by four points. Miss Croft and Mrs. Von Donop also made excellent practice, the former in the "Affinity Stakes," scoring 24 out of a possible 25 at 50 yards and 22 at 100, beating her partner, Col. Rhodes, at each distance, and Lady Harris carried off the blue ribon with a score of 48 out of 50 at 50 yards. They, however, lost at the longer range, and Miss Croft and Col. Rhodes carried away the prize with an aggregate of 87 points. Miss Cunningham also made excellent practice. The ladies in the second competition were only two points behind the gentlemen, the totals being 132 against 130.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Sherring, BCS
Mr M Leslie, B
Mr C H Wall, B
Mr E McCollum, Bo CS
Maj A Masters, BSC
Maj F Buston, RE
Maj J R Hobday, Surveys
Capt F G R Ostrohan, 9th B Inf
Capt R H Light, 17th Bo Inf
Lt H A Browning, ISC
Lt I C Erack, 22nd M L Inf
Brig-Surg H E Purves, IMD

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D R Lyall, CSI, BSC, 1 week's furlough, and then to return
Mr G Jacob, Bo CS, 1 week's furlough, and to return
Mr J Kipling, B, 1 week's furlough, and then to return
Col H G E Dalrymple, ISC, 2 mos
Col H D Bayley, M Inf 3 mos
Lt F C Logan Home, ISC, 4 mos
Mr G Hawkes, B, 12 mos
Mr J J Heaton, Bo CS, 6 week's furlough, and to return
Surg H M Morris, IMD, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A R Birks, BCS
Mr A C Greer, BCS
Mr R C Williams, B
Mr W Causley, B
Mr F St G M Smith, B
Mr W H Dawe, B
Mr J S Swottenham, B
Mr F J Marsden, B
Mr J G D Patridge, MCS
Mr B W Blood, Bo
Col R G E Dalrymple, ISC
Capt H Lawson, ISC
Lieut E R S Swiney, ISC
Lieut C Jackson, ISC
Surg H Herbert, ISC

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 14.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Maj L B Irwin, Maj C F Massy, Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col R A Swetenham.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut E W Wall, from the Devonshire Regt; Lieut J M Home, from the Royal Artillery; Lieut N A Lowarne, from the Derbyshire; Lieut R C Bell, from the South Lancashire Regt: Sec Lieut C G Robson, from the Hampshire Regt; Sec Lieut F Fisher, from the Essex Regt; Sec Lieut B J Petre, from the 18th Hussars; Sec Lieut W Beale, from the West Riding Regt; Sec Lieut J C Sherer, from the Dorsetshire Regt; Lieut W J Windsor, from the Worcestershire Regt: Sec Lieut W G L Benyon, from the Royal Sussex Regt; Lieut W C S Prince, from the Middlesex Regt.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—W. F. Thomas, H. G. L Wortabet, M D, E P Frenchman, B James, S C Sarkies, D S E Bain.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surg Maj G Bainbridge.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—Capt E J P Warden, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers from the Service:—Col R H Palmer, Indian Staff Corps; Brig Surg. W Moir, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surg-Maj H G Hall, Madras Medical Establishment.

The Queen has approved of the date of retirement of Bde Surg W S Fox, Madras Medical Establishment, being altered to May 7, 1891.

The following appointments to the staff have been made by the Governments in India Capt G V Burrows, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assist. Qmstr-Gen-Intellgonce Branch, vice Capt N A Bray, deceased, Capt C R Phillipps, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen, Bombay Establishment, vice Capt A B Mein resigned the appointment.

The following officers are continued in their appointments on promotion on half-pay:—Lieut-Col E M Alexander, Instt of Gymnasia, Bengal: Lieut-Col W W James, Instt of, Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Lieut-Col P D Jeffreys, Assist Adjt-Gen, Bengal Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut L Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to e iVceroy and. Governor-Gen; Capt A E Sandbach, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen W K Ellis, C B, commanding a First Class Disctrict of the Bengal Army; Lieut H Hudson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Ade-de-Camp to Maj-Gen Sir J Hudson, KCB, commanding a First Class District of the Bengal Army.

A lady who has just died at Pau had a mania all her life for finding a means of communicating with the stars. She never managed to succeed, but in dying she left a large part of her fortune, a hundred thousand francs, for the furtherance of her life-long aim. This sum will be given to any person, no matter of what nationality, who, in the course of ten years from the present date, shall discover the means of communicating with a star or planet and receiving a reply from the same. The testator particularly recommends for experiment the planet Mars.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The last *jarida* says that Mr. Narsing Rao has notified that H. E. Sir Asman Jah has given orders for the construction of a new lake behind the Jalpalli lake, at his own expense, as a gift to the public, and that the same is to be maintained in repair from his private purse. The lake is to be called the 'Umda Sagar.' This is the third great work of public ultility which H. E. the Minister is constructing at his own expense since his ministry began.

Another post-office fraud has been discovered. A Bengali clerk, in the V. P. P. department, has been systematically making false entries in his books, thereby appropriating a large sum of money. He was placed on his trial on the 29th July, and the case was adjourned.

The Venerable Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar, C. I. E., died on Tuesday at Calcutta, of heart disease. He was a brilliant educationist, and well known for his labours in the promotion of Hindu widow remarriage.

Prince Christian Victor has taken a passage for Bombay by the steamer Peshawur, leaving London on September 10.

Lord Dufferin is expected at Clandeboye, county Down, this month. His Lordship will open the Dunville Park, presented to the city of Belfast by Mr. Robert G. D. Dunville.

On Saturday last Sir Guildford Molesworth presented Mr. H. S. King with a handsome testimonial on behalf of members of the European Civil Service of India resident in England, "in grateful recognition of his able and successful advocacy of their claims." In acknowledging the presentation, Mr. King observed that, although the Select Committee did not give them all they asked for, they got all that was possible; and he hoped the Secretary of State would before long grant the remaining points which that committee has recommended.

There was an increase of over a lakh in the imports into Assam last year from the surrounding foreign states. In 1889 Bhutan, Hill Tipperah, Manipur, the Lushai and Naga Hills, sent about Rs. 5,30,000 worth of merchandise; in 1890 the value had grown to Rs. 6,40,000, the principal increase, Rs. 80,000, appearing in the returns for Hill Tipperah. It is worthy of note, as indicating the detail in which the official statements of imports are drawn up, that Towang is credited with an import of fourteen rupees' worth of yaks' tails; while Manipur appears to have sent mats to the value of four rupees. One of the most noticeable features of the returns is the continued increase in the price of timber. While the import of logs from Hill Tipperah and the Lushai hills was only 7,780 as against 7,870 in the previous year, the total value rose from a little more than a lakh to over a lakh and three quarters. The record of the last three years shews, indeed, a constant diminution in imports, accompanied by a rapid increase in the total value.

The Kashmir Durbar has, the Lahore paper learns, entered into a new contract with Mr. Spedding for the completion of the Gilgit road for a lump sum. Mr. Spedding has now commenced laying out the alignments and engineering the work, whose difficulties are considerably complicated by the absence of all facilities for feeding the labourers. There is not an ounce of available food-supply between the valley and Gilgit, except what is imported for the purpose; and the commissariat and transport difficulties involved in feeding upwards of 3,000 men, may be imagined. The road, however, is very much needed, as the Gilgit garrison will always be in a very awkward position, being practically cut off from communication with its base. As we have more than once insisted, the Gilgit garrison is performing imperial service: and we do not think that the nature of the service rendered by the State on the frontier is altered by the fact that frontier troubles have occurred there since 1869, or by the fact that they are being met more cheaply now than before. We should, therefore, much like to see that the Imperial Government was assisting generously towards the capital outlay upon the Gilgit communications; for the Kashmir Durbar has enough legitimate charges to meet.

The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, whose loss by collision with H. M. S. Rodney in March last, and consequent destruction of the lives of nearly 600 Italian emigrants, is within the recollection of most of us, has been successfully raised from the deep water in which she had foundered in Gibraltar bay. A similar engineering feat was performed in the case of the Orient liner Austral, which was raised some years since from the bottom of Sydney harbour. The Utopia was floated by the building up of her bulwarks to the water's edge and by pumping dry the exaggerated species of vessel formed by this curious piece of naval architecture. By a strange concidence the Austral steamed into Gibraltar bay during the course of the operations.

The *Morning Post* of July 15 says:—The question of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps is, it is understood, again under consideration by the India Office, and there is some probability, or at least possibility, of a reduction in the length of qualifying service for promotion to the various ranks. The discrepancies between the average service of officers of different ranks on promotion in the British Army, from which hitherto all officers of the Indian Staff Corps have been drawn, and the services necessary to attain the same ranks in the Staff Corps, are undoubtedly very great. At the same time it must not be forgotten that young subalterns leave their British regiments and British prospects for the Staff Corps and other prospects with their eyes open. The terms of service are well known, and in many cases even the fathers of of the young candidates for the Staff Corps have themselves served in the Indian Army and know precisely the conditions which they urge their sons to accept. In future, moreover, the step will be taken with even greater deliberation, for from the time of entering Sandhurst or entering for the "Militia Competitive," candidates for the Staff Corps will have made their choice, and will be marked out as irrevocably pledged to the Indian Government, and not as probationers who may possibly return to their British regiments after all. Considering these things, it would appear that, in spite of the unconscionably long time promotion takes to arrive in India, there must be compensating advantages in pay and other directions, or the number of candidates would not so exceed the demand as is at present the case. However, a just grievance cannot be answered by the exclamation, "Well, you need not take it if you do not like it;" and there is little doubt but that the merits of the case will be discussed in a generous spirit at the India Office.

The Persian Minister, who contributes to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* an article on recent progress in his country, gives a glowing account of the Government of Nasr-ud-Din Shah, "the Sun of Persia." Before his accession, Teheran, the

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday afternoon the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charged Asajang Shere Afghanjang, Kalbulkhan Azumjang and Lalla Khan, bill-sticking with receiving and having in their possession stolen property worth about seven and a half lakhs of rupees, the property of the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormasjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanabhai and Hormasjee, appeared for the three accused Nabobs; and Mr. Sarfrazally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the family of the three accused.

Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan, the complainant, further examined by Mr. Jardine, said: On the last occasion I had looked at all the ornaments which were recovered from Hyderabad.

Mr. Jardine: I want you to look at these ornaments one by one and say which of them you can identify.

The complainant set aside certain ornaments and identified them as a portion of the missing property which was kept in the *toshikhana*. He could not identify one string of pearls, two pearls, two emeralds, and one "tip-top."

Witness, continuing, said: I had prepared a list of the stolen property in Urdu. It was translated into English by the translator. The Urdu list is not an exhaustive one. The English list of the property was given by me in the court when I filed an information before his worship against the three accused. My mother and sister are in Bombay. They are *purda* ladies and they never go to public places. They never went before any court to give their evidence. They object to coming in court to give their evidence. If they came to court they would be looked upon as degraded ladies in their family. If they were obliged to attend the court to give their evidence their reputation would be injured, because in Hyderabad as a rule no purda ladies of a noble family ever go before a magistrate's court to give evidence. Besides, no nobleman would re-marry such ladies. At Hyderabad my mother gave her evidence in *purda*. My sister was not examined at Hyderabad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said: My mother was in Hyderabad in the year 1884. All the jewellery belonged to my mother at that time.

Mr. Inverarity: Then the ornaments did not belong to you?—No; they jointly belonged to me and my mother.

Mr. Inverarity: Do you remember whether she said at Hyderabad that the property belonged to her alone? Yes, she said so, and she was the complainant in this case at Hyderabad, but all her property subsequently came into my charge. My mother was examined in *purda* at Hyderabad.

Mr. Inverarity: Do the *purda* ladies go out for a drive?—Yes; they drive out when they have occasion.

Mr. Inverarity: Do they ever drive out for exercise?—No; they never drive out for exercise or pleasure.

Mr. Inverarity: When they have occasion to go on a drive, by whom are they driven—by *purda* ladies? (Laughter.)—No; *purda* ladies never drive themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity: By whom are they driven then?—I do not understand what you mean?

Mr. Inverarity: I exactly mean what I say. Are they driven by ordinary coachmen or not?—Yes; they are driven by ordinary coachmen.

Mr. Inverarity: Was your sister examined at Hyderabad?—No.

Mr. Inverarity: Why do the *purda* ladies object to come to court?—Because they are not in the habit of coming.

Mr. Inverarity: Why not?—Because it is out of fashion in Hyderabad for a *purda* lady to appear in public.

Mr. Inverarity: Why?—That I do not know. You had better ask that question of them and not of me.

Mr. Inverarity: You don't know the reason why they do not come out?—I tell you that they do not come out because it is not the fashion to do so.

Mr. Inverarity:—Would they lose their reputation if they came out?—Certainly; yes. It is not customary amongst the ladies of noble family to come before the public. They would object to their being examined in any other house than their own.

Mr. Jardine here made an application, under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code, for the examination of the *purda* ladies at their temporary residence in Bombay. Mr. Jardine, in support of his application, said that he had to admit that it was not a matter of right, but it was matter which was entirely left to the discretion of his worship. It would be, however, very unreasonable to force a *purda* lady to come before the public against the usage of the caste. They should not be obliged to come into the court, as otherwise they would have to sacrifice their reputation. The learned counsel therefore asked his worship to take their evidence at their house.

Mr. Inverarity strongly objected to the evidence of the ladies being taken at their house. The learned counsel said that, according to his instructions, if they were right, one of the *purda* ladies who was examined at Hyderabad behind the *purda* actually managed to hide a man behind the *purda*, and the man answered to the questions put to her from behind the *purda*. To obviate such a thing the witnesses should be brought into court. He would not ask them to unveil. The question to be determined was whether the court had power to take the evidence of the witnesses at their house simply because they were *purda* ladies. The learned counsel cited decisions from 5, Allahabad Law Reports, page 92, and 12, Allahabad Law Reports, page 69, in which it was held that in no criminal case was any party entitled to have the evidence of witnesses on commission only because they were *purda* ladies. He also cited cases from 4, Calcutta Law Reports, page 20, and 20, Calcutta Law Reports, page 75, in which commission was not granted to take the evidence of witnesses at their place. It lay with the magistrate's discretion to appoint a commission.

The magistrate: The decision of Mr. Justice Straight (in 5, Allahabad Law Reports, page 92) was given shortly after he arrived in India.

Mr. Inverarity: No, your worship. It was in 1882, that is to say, 12 years after he had arrived in this country.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said that the witnesses should be examined in the presence of the court. If his worship differed from his opinion, the learned counsel applied for a long adjournment of the case, in order to enable him to move the High Court on the point.

His worship decided that the evidence of the witnesses should be taken at their houses, remarking that he should not make his own custom, but follow the old custom of the country.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Saturday, the 8th inst.

THE ARAB OUTRAGE AT SECUNDERABAD.

Some of the witnesses who gave evidence in the case in which two Arabs were charged with attacking and wounding Lieutenants Sexton and Brewster were re-called by another fresh pleader, who appeared for the defence during the hearing last week, but with the exception of small unimportant particulars they adhered to their former statements. On Tuesday, the pleader for the defence put in a long statement on behalf of his clients, in which he stated that the circumstances of the row and of the conversation between the Arabs and the officers were admitted by both sides, and it was pretty well established that there was grave provocation on either side. The complainants admitted that when the Arabs appeared before them they were respectful, and that one man assumed an insolent tone when he referred to a complaint by the villagers. They also admitted they got somewhat angry, but denied having used bad language. There, therefore, was absolutely no cause for the Arabs to have lost their heads and attempt to shoot the officers. There must be a motive for such an offence, and absence of motive in a criminal case was of the utmost importance, as even Arabs like all human beings, must have a motive for crime. It was simply inconceivable that the Arabs who realized exactly their position in Hyderabad with respect to British officers, would dare to assault them, or attempt to do so without just cause. The Court had to consider which was the more probable of the two stories, the one put forward by the prosecution or the one stated by the accused. It was not uncommon for an aged, well-behaved Arab like the second accused, who proved, to be of good character, to have acted as a tahsildar, and to have put in service of nearly thirty years, to have presented a sword as a *nuzzur*, which was a native sign of peace, and it was quite possible that the officers, who were young and had little experience of the country, its people, their manners, and customs, mistook the presentation as a challenge. As might be expected, being full-blooded young military men, the officers commenced the attack, and the Arabs returned the attack, but the result showed that the Arabs fared worse, as the officers had a number of strong servants to help them, while the Arabs had to fight their battle themselves. According to the story for the prosecution, the first accused brandished a pistol at the officers, a very short distance off, and again pointed it at the orderly over his shoulders, when he held him tight. Yet two able-bodied plucky Englishmen did not care to snatch the pistol from his hand, but let him have it. The only rational inference to be drawn from this was either that the pistol was not pointed, or if it was pointed, the officers were satisfied from the way in which it was brandished that it was not loaded. When Mr. Brewster afterwards snatched the pistol from the first accused and hit him with the butt-end, by holding the muzzle, Mr. Sexton was holding the Arab tight behind so he could not ward off the blow if he wished, and at the same time the pistol went off, and the shot, or the bullet, entered Mr. Sexton's left hand. In the evidence of the native doctor it was stated that shot wounds were also found in the left arm of the Arab. If the pistol went off when Mr. Brewster was holding the muzzle, the ball or shot must have hit him, whereas the ball entered Mr. Sexton's hand and some of the shot the Arab's arm. The pleader concluded by saying that if the Arabs were the aggressors the officers were equally responsible for the row.

MONSOON SPORTS, MARINE LINES.

These sports, for which there are numerous entries, will commence at 4-45 p.m. this afternoon punctually. "Programme," correct card, and a totalisator procurable on the ground. Band 5th Bo. L. I. will play at 5 p.m.

The projected visit of the Emperor to Ireland, (the London correspondent of the *Freeman* says), was abandoned because the Queen, after consultation with Mr. Balfour, dissuaded her grandson, and it is thought also that the Prince of Wales advised him against it, lest there should be a repetition of the scenes which took place during the Prince's visit some years ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the overland mails of the 17th July, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Maltby	Mr H Buckle
Mr and Mrs Palmer	Mr D Roberts
Lieut G J Wyndham	Major Sawyer
Mr W Gartside	Lieut C Jackson
Surg-Major G M Dobson	Mr Soholby
Dr Tindall King	Mr G D Dwyer
Mr J J Emery	Lieut-Col P K L Beaver
Mr C R S Walker	Mr L H Butcher
Col G Henry	Mr Colville
Rev F Montgomery	Mr J B Middleton
Col Wighton	Mr J H Nelson
Mr H Collett	Mr Cunningham
Col A Burney	Capt Tufnell
Col MacLeod	Mr Stevens
Mr F F Weedon	

FROM SUEZ.—Mr A E Harris.

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a dinner party at Windsor Castle on Monday at which the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned to Plymouth from London.

The Duke of Connaught opened the Royal Counties Cattle Show at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

The German Emperor and Empress went on Friday last from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall. The line of route was kept by military, and enormous crowds of people assembled to give a hearty welcome to the Imperial visitors. At the Guildhall an address was presented to the Emperor, who, at a subsequent luncheon, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said he should ever strive to maintain the historic friendship between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial guests in the evening were present at a State Ball in Buckingham Palace.

The Emperor, on Saturday, reviewed a body of 20,000 men, mostly Volunteers, at Wimbledon. In the evening he proceeded to the Crystal Palace, where he inspected a large number of fire brigades, numbering about 1,500 men, from all parts of the country.

The Emperor and Empress on Sunday attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Cathedral and in the afternoon they left London for Hatfield on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury. On their return from Hatfield on Monday afternoon, their Majesties proceeded to Windsor to take leave of the Queen. On returning to London the Empress took her depature for Felixstowe, where the Imperial children are staying. The Emperor, after dining at Dudley-house, left the Great Northern Station shortly after 10-30 for Leith, where he arrived on Tuesday morning, and embarked there in the yacht Hohenzollern on a trip to Norway.

The Envoys of the King of Gazaland were received by the Queen at Windsor Castle on Friday, and expressed their delight at her Majesty's condescension.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Factories and Workshop Bill was considered in Committee, and several amendments were discussed, but none were accepted by the House. On Tuesday the Irish Land Purchase Bills was read a third time and passed after a short discussion, and several other Bills were advanced a stage. Last night Lord Cranbrook moved the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill, to which Earl Spencer offered no opposition, but offered some criticisms on what he deemed to be its deficiencies. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other peers expressed their approval of the Bill, and the second reading was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

In the House of Commons on Monday, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was resolved that Mr. de Cobain be ordered to attend in his place on Thursday, July 23. On the consideration of the Colonial Office vote in Committee of Supply, discussions were raised on the continued exile of the Zulu chiefs, representative government for Natal, the charge upon Singapore for defence, and other subjects, but all amendments were rejected. Tuesday's sitting and also that of Wednesday were devoted to discussions in Committee of Supply. Last night, after some discussions, the motion to suspend the 12 o'clock rule in regard to Supply was assented to after a division. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., is suffering from the effects of a chill, and is unable at present to attend the House of Commons.

POLITICAL.

A deputation representing many interests connected with the cattle transport trade from America had an interview on Friday with the President of the Board of Agriculture to urge him to proceed with the Bill regulating that trade, which Mr. Chaplin promised to do.

The Hon. A. Brand has come forward as the Gladstonian candidate for the Wisbech Division, in opposition to Mr. A. W. Duncan, Conservative.

The Marquis of Salisbury presided on Wednesday at a dinner of the United Club at St. James's-hall, and, replying to a toast, the Premier adverted to various political topics, stating that, whenever the next general election might occur, he did not think the country would withdraw its confidence from the Unionist party, and he intimated several questions, such as inadequate representation of England, the illiterate vote, and the restrains upon woman suffrage, that would have to be considered if the electoral question were raised in a future Parliament.

GENERAL.

At a meeting held at the Mansion-house on Monday to promote fruit cultivation, Mr. Chaplin, M. P., Minister of Agriculture, proposed a resolution inviting public subscriptions to enable the Fruiterers' Company to educate and encourage farmers and cottagers in the extension of hardy fruit growing, which was adopted.

General Sir C. Cureton, who had seen much service in India, died last week.

The opening day of the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley on Monday was not favoured by the best of weather, a hot morning being followed by a wet evening. The entries for the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Cup are not equal in number to those of previous years.

Mr. H. Russell, late of Suakin, delivered an address on Monday, before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, on British Trade Prospects in the Soudan, advocating a federal form of native government under the direction of a British Chartered Company.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon still lies in a very prostrate and critical condition.

An International Congregational Council, with delegates from all parts of the world, was opened in London on Monday, under the presidency of the Rev. R. W. Dale.

At Carnarvon Assizes on Tuesday, Richard Duncan, an American, was tried for attempting to murder his wife near Bettws-y-Coed, when a verdict of guilty was returned; but the jury found that the accused was insane when he committed the act, and the Judge ordered him to be detained during the Queen's pleasure.

A gang of poachers was encountered early on Saturday morning on the Chatsworth estate, and a fierce fight ensued, in which several men were injured. Four of the supposed offenders have been arrested.

At the highest point of the tide in the Mersey on Sunday a portion of a huge embankment of the Manchester Ship Canal gave away, and caused such damage that will require much time and labour to remedy.

The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park Races, value over £2,000, was won on Friday by Mr. Merry's Surefoot, beating Gouvernour Common (winner of the Derby), and six other horses.

The annual cricket match between Harrow and Eton Schools was won by Harrow by seven wickets.

The two fleets which are to take part in the approaching naval manœuvres are respectively assembling off the Fort and at Queenstown.

IRELAND.

Dr. Kenny, M. P., has been elected as coroner for Dublin. This appointment renders necessary a new election for the representation of South Cork.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., denounced the tyranny practised by the Roman Catholic hierarchy at recent elections, and urged the Parnellites to organize for its overthrow.

A number of cattle grazing on boycotted lands near Ennis were maimed by their tails being cut off on Tuesday night.

COLONIAL.

The Session of the New South Wales Parliament was opened at Sydney on Wednesday, when the Governor, Lord Jersey, in his speech, enumerated the various measures to be introduced.

Disastrous inundations have occurred at Melbourne owing to incessant rain storms, causing the river Yarra-Yarra to overflow its banks. Serious floods are also reported from New South Wales.

Forty-one persons have perished in Vancouver Island owing to a landslip.

Five of the leading officials in the Public Works Department at Ottawa have been suspended for illegally obtaining extra pay.

FOREIGN.

The German Press are greatly pleased with the Emperor's reception in London, and they regard his Guildhall speech as being statesmanlike and pacific.

Both the Russian and French newspapers recognize the pacific characters of the German Emperor's speeches in London, and the Paris Press regard it as a recognition of the prevailing opinion in England, which is opposed to warlike measures.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has protested against the official reception of the Bulgarian Diplomatists by the Sultan.

A document purporting to be signed by Gungunhana in which that native chief avows himself a vassal of Portugal, and states his refusal to accept English presents.

The prospects of the Russian corn harvest are in no degree improved, and it is asserted that instead of exporting grain as usual, it will be necessary to import from abroad.

The club train from London to Paris on Tuesday evening came into collision with another train from Lille when entering the Gare du Nord. One passenger by the latter train has since died of injuries sustained and the condition of another is very serious.

The Roumanian Government has posted pickets along the Russian frontier to prevent the influx of Jewish refugees. Forcible measures are also being employed on the frontier of Austria for the same purpose.

Frequent earthquake shocks have been lately experienced in the neighbourhood of Gossensass, in the Tyrol.

The new ironclad Presidente Errazuriz, built in France for the Chilian Government, is reported to have left Havre for Chili.

OBITUARY.—Gen. Sir Charles Cureton, K.C.B., Ben. S.C.; Hon. Algernon Egerton; Dr. W. H. Stone; Rev. J. F. Alcock; Dr. Bonar; Baroness de Rottenberg.

A PLEA FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In the July number of the *Review of Reviews* there is an article on the Tranby Croft scandal. The article takes the line that custom and the Constitution have so circumscribed the power of princes that their subjects must not be surprised if they somewhat idly waste the time they are prevented from devoting to the practice of government. Mr. Stead begins by calculating the number of prayers which must have been said for the Prince during the last half-century; "eight hundred and eighty millions of prayers, and an answer thereto the baccarat scandal of Tranby Croft." From this contrast the conclusion is drawn that "the nation has not helped the Prince to fulfil its prayers." First, however, Mr. Stead defends the Prince from various allegations which have been made in connection with the scandal. The following extracts form suggestive reading:—

THE PRINCE AND MR. ARTHUR WILSON—DID THE PRINCE TELL?

"The Prince is most frequently condemned for having forced an unwilling host to allow baccarat to be played under his roof. There is not a word of truth in this story. It rests entirely upon a mistake made by Mrs. Wilson, when in the flurry of cross-examination, she omitted an adjective. Mr. Wilson never objected to baccarat being played at Tranby Croft. What he objected was the playing of baccarat for high stakes. His wishes were respected. No high play was allowed. Yet, owing to that mistake, what eloquence has been wasted."

As to the question, "Did the Prince tell?" Mr. Stead says: "I am in a position to state, on the very highest authority, that there is not a word of truth in the whole story from beginning to end. It was not the Prince who reavealed the secret, and if it had been known that the other witnesses were to be asked that question, he would also have been afforded an opportunity of denying the imputation on oath. He was the first of the Tranby Croft party examined, and when he left the witness-box no hint had been given that this question was to be put to any witness. The moment the rest of the party were put in the box and examined on this point, the Prince saw the disadvantage in which he was placed, and appealed to his legal adviser to be allowed to re-enter the witness-box in order that he might have an opportunity of rebutting on oath an imputation which he felt all the more keenly because it was utterly groundless. In law courts, however, lawyers are supreme, even over the Heir to the Throne. The Prince's urgent application was overruled, and so the trial came to a close without any opportunity being afforded him of clearing up the suspicion which had gathered darkly over him on this particular point. Such is the statement which I am authorised to make.

IN PRAISE OF THE COUNTERS.

"The most heinous crime committed by the Prince, it is said, was his carrying counters about with him. It never seems to have occurred to these severe moralists that, so far from being a monstrous aggravation of the Prince's offence, it is quite the other way. What were these counters, stamped, as we have been told by a friend, with the Prince's crest? 'Gambling tackle' is the usual reply, and their presence is regarded as in itself sufficient to convert the place where they were used into a gaming hell. But that simply is not true. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that so far from these counters making things worse, they distinctly minimised the evils of the gaming table. Counters are not necessary for playing baccarat. The counters really were nothing more or less than a kind of pasteboard currency, one counter standing for £1, a different one £5, and so forth. Now, what is it that constitutes the fatal fascination of the tables at Monte Carlo? Is it not universally admitted that it is the glitter of the gold, or the massive silver 'cartwheels,' to say nothing of the notes which, spread out before the eyes of the players, intoxicate them with a frenzy that lures even the most austere to try their luck? If play at Monte Carlo were conducted exclusively by counters, much of its dangerous seductiveness would disappear. Clearly, then, by bringing with him the plain, unromantic counter as a substitute for gold and notes, the Prince did what he could to render the game with which he amused himself as innocent as possible for the inexperienced on-looker."

MR. STEAD'S SUGGESTIONS.

Having denied authoritatively that the Prince is in debt, and shown how he is bored into baccarat by want of serious employement, Mr. Stead brings in a Bluebeard Bill for the Prince of Wales. What is wanted is, he says, first a consort for the Prince; and, secondly, "Sandringhamize Marlborough House." With regard to the former point:—

"It is with the Prince as with the sex whose political lot he shares. He must be emancipated, he must be enfranchised, he must be weaned from frivolity by being allowed to share responsibility. If Lord Salisbury meant what he said [about the Federation of the British Empire], why should not the Government appoint a small but strong Commission which, like Lord Carnarvon's Imperial Defence Commission, would sit in private for the consideration of the above question? Of that Commission the Prince of Wales would make an admirable President. At present Colonials are snubbed at the Colonial Office, and left neglected by Royalty. So little thought is bestowed on those upon whom the future of the Empire depends, that even in such a simple and obvious thing as the issuing of invitations to the opening of the Naval Exhibition, the Colonial Agent-Generals were not invited to attend. The Prince believes in the colonies. He is zealous for the Imperial Institute. He sounded the right note when he said, some years ago, that we should aim at making British subjects in Canada or Australia feel as much citizens of the Empire as if they lived in Kent or Sussex. Why not, then, place him at the head of a strong select private Commission to devise ways and means for bringing this about? That would be very well for a beginning. But the Prince could very well do other work besides this colonial business. The Labour Commission dealing with questions at issue between employers and employed still leaves a great field unoccupied. What all social reformers everywhere are crying out for is the elaboration of what may be termed a normal standard of the necessaries of civilisation. This is a matter that can best be drawn up by a Royal Commission, on which the Prince might well be invited to serve.

THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS.

After describing the life the Prince leads at Sandringham, where, in the bosom of his family, he is regarded as a pattern landlord, a studious agriculturist, and even a temperance reformer, Mr. Stead says:—"The popular idea of the Prince as a man of pleasure has obscured the less generally known side of his character which is revealed when he is in the family circle. His worst enemies will admit that the Prince's greatest failings arise from too great kindness of heart. However far short of an ideal standard he may fall in some respects, he is in other matters quite a devoted family man. His brothers and sisters are most affectionately attached to him. His tenderness to his wife during her illness, his constant attention to her wants, the pains which he takes to keep her informed of all that is likely to amuse her, and the interest which he always takes in the welfare of the children—these are all strangely at variance with the popular conception which has gone abroad. The Prince and Princess have more tastes in common than most people imagine, and no wife could be more indignant at the injustice with which her husband has been assailed the last few weeks than the Princess of Wales. Certainly those good people greatly err if they think that in running down the Prince they are in any way avenging the wrongs of the Princess."

THE PRINCE OF WALES ABROAD.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—

It is injudicious of a certain wealthy friend of the Prince of Wales to keep on defending him in a few journals a good deal read in *le monde ou l'on s'amuse*, but no others. This keeps tongues going, and printed matter of another kind coming out. The Prince of Wales, never wearing a mask of any kind when he comes abroad, is better known on the Continent than in his future realms. He is classed rather as *bon garcon* and a bit *mauvais sujet* than as a *viveur aimable et distingue*, though credited with amiability of a good-humoured sort. The *entourage* is treated as the scapegoat which ought to be sent into the wilderness. Every one who knows the Prince admits he has two virtues, one of which is French. He likes to be civil, and he is punctual to keep appointments. However late the supper that follows an evening spent at the theatre, he is next day sharp to the minute at a nylunch to which he has accepted an invitation. He also comes well-valeted, and looking spruce and good humoured. He is no longer easy to amuse. Formerly anything made him laugh, and he found pleasure in the company of some of the dullest men. In saying this, a certain Polish Count starts up in my memory. He was to the Prince as David to Jonathan. He had not a single quality to make his company agreeable to a person hard to amuse, or who might have been fond of gilding his amusements with the conversation of men of wit or cleverness. The Prince of Wales is idolised by the chefs of those wealthy people at whose houses he dines, and of the different restaurants at which he lunches and sups when over here. He always does justice to the dishes prepared for him, and says what he thinks of them. This is repeated to the culinary artist downstairs. He accordingly does his best to prepare appetising menus. It should be remembered by all who write about the Prince, that no human being was ever so beset with the kind of temptations which, if yielded to, materialise a man, and land him in old age before he has well got through middle age. I recollect having seen him (and all within the course of twenty-four hours) exposed to the fire of fast ladies' eyes at a garden party, and to the allurements of Rejane dancing the cancan, of Milly Meyer as a naughty warbler, of Mdlle. Magnier as something else, and in the evening of Jane Hading before the footlights and behind the scenes at a boulevard theatre. Next morning there was a restaurant breakfast with an English Countess of great beauty, and on conquest bent; and in the afternoon a walk in the Jardin d'Acclimatation with an American Society lady who flatters herself on having a genius for the stage. So far from being down upon the poor Prince for taking about his baccarat counters, the Nonconformist ministers should feel thankful that he is devoted to *le Dieu Hasard*. The passion for gambling is an exclusive one. There is not among the seasoned gamesters at Monaco a single one who really enjoys the cuisine of the Hotel de Paris, or who has an eye for the sirens who flock there. It is for the novices or wholly inexperienced that Patti and other great vocalists are brought down, and the most skilled culinary artists are employed.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Mr. A. D. Carey, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is now at home on special duty, embarked on the 17th ult. for Lisbon to assist Her Majesty's Minister in Portugal in the negotiations connected with the renewal of the treaty between that country and India. Senhor Joaquin Avez, who arrived in Lisbon from Goa last March, will, it is believed, be the Portuguese technical delegate.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on July 15, Mr. Justice Collins and a special jury had before them the case of Hurley *vs.* Hurley and Menzies. The petition was that of the husband, in the postal service of the Ceylon Government, for a divorce by reason of the alleged adultery of his wife with the co-respondent, Major Menzies, of the Gordon Highlanders, against whom damages were claimed. Answers were filed denying the charge. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Thomas for the respondent.—According to the opening statement, the marriage took place in October, 1883, in Ceylon, and there were three children subsequently born. In January, 1889, the Gordon Highlanders were quartered in Ceylon,—and the petitioner made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, then Captain Menzies, who afterward visited the house. In that year the petitioner was away from home, and upon his return, a servant made a communication to him in reference to the respondent and co-respondent but, upon being spoken to upon the subject, Mrs. Hurley denied that there had been any impropriety of conduct between them. In February, 1890, Major Menzies was quartered in Ireland, and was afterwards at the Hythe School of Musketry. In July of that year Mr. and Mrs. Hurley returned to England. One day the petitioner discovered an impression on a blotting pad of the co-respondent's address, and also the words, "My own darling Jim." Subsequently letters were discovered which it was alleged came into the possession of the respondent from the co-respondent. In one the writer addressed her as "My own darling Lottie," and it went on, "Fix a day for yourself. I will try and come. Say you are going shopping. Do let us be alone. No danger. Don't be afraid, darling Lottie, but come to your Jim. Sweet child, I do so long to be with you. Look yourself in bath-room, and there destroy the letter." Other letters also came into the possession of the petitioner to the same effect. Mr. Edward Hurley, the petitioner, who resided in Elginercesent, said that up to the time the co-respondent came to Ceylon he lived happily with his wife. In cross-examination he said that he was forty-eight when he married the respondent, and she was twenty-five. At Ceylon she never complained that he would not take her out. He did not at first object to Major Menzies visiting his wife. Replying to the learned judge, Mr. Willis said his defence was that Mrs. Hurley was friendly with Major Menzies, but that there had never been any undue intimacy between them.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., read the depositions of Major Jame John Burke Menzies, which had been taken on commission, as he was now at Colombo. He deposed that he was a member of the Junior United Service Club, and was a major in the Gordon Highlanders. He was quartered at Ceylon in 1889, and became on terms of friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Hurley. When he called on them in London he took the respondent to the French Exhibition. She visited him at the Adelphi Hotel, where he stayed from time to time. She invariably had lunch with him or tea in a vacant sitting room. Upon no occasion had he ever committed adultery with her. In cross-examination he said that she had written letters to him, but he had destroyed them. In one of them she called him "Jim" in a chaffing letter. It might have begun, "My own darling Jim." He did not read them all, but "chucked" them in the fireplace. She used to say that her husband was unkind to her. Had never described her as his niece. Once he called her "Darling Lottie," but he wrote and apologised for that. Re-examined: He wrote to her because she was so wretched. He regretted having written such foolish and indiscreet letters. Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Hurley, the respondent, said that her husband neglected her. She had been to places of entertainment with Major Menzies with the knowledge of her husband. There was never a single act of impropriety between them. Cross-examined: Major Menzies had given her a diamond ring, but she had not got it now. She had not told her husband anything about it. When she went to the Adelphi Hotel she never told her husband.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday Mrs. Hurley, the respondent, was further cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, Q. C. She went to the Adelphi Hotel in September at the invitation of Major Menzies. He wrote to her. She stayed with him about an hour and a-half. She met him at the Charing-cross Station. He addressed her as "My dear Mrs. Hurley."

Show me any letter making an appointment.—I have not got any; I am sorry to say I destroyed all letters. I saw the letter in which Major Menzies addressed me as "My darling Lottie."

Did he ever call you "Darling Lottie" before?—No; the statement that he had called me Lottie once or twice and had written apologising for doing so is untrue.

Mr. Justice Collins: Did you ever call him Jim?—The respondent: Only in a letter.

Mr. Lockwood read an extract from a letter: "Time will make him tired of mentioning your name. With love, my dear, darling Lottie, from yours faithfully, J," and asked whether the co-respondent ever addressed her in that way before.

The respondent replied in the negative. She met him at Charing-cross Station on Nov. 13, and remained with him about a hour. She met him again on the 22nd, after proceedings had been taken. She told Mrs. Chapman that she was advised to get into her husband's bedroom. Mr. Baumgartner advised her to do so, not Mr. George Lewis.

By the Judge: The impressions upon the blotting pad were in her handwriting. They were the impressions of Major Menzies' address, but "My own darling," and "the creature never goes out," were impressions of a letter she had written to her sister.

At the close of the evidence, Mr. Willis, Q.C., addressed the jury for the respondent, and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., replied on the whole case.

His lordship, in directing the jury, said that the question they had to consider was a very simple one—viz., whether they were satisfied that adultery had been committed. In this case all the material facts were admitted, and the real difficulty was what inference they could draw from these facts. As to the question of damages, they were only entitled to award such amount as would compensate the husband for the loss he had sustained by being deprived of his wife's society and not to punish the co-respondent.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at four o'clock. After an absence of three hours they were sent for, when they stated that they were not agreed upon their verdict, nor was there any chance of agreeing. They were accordingly discharged.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

One of the standing mysteries of Indian administration is the disparity between the salaries and perquisites of the Governors of Bombay and Madras on the one hand, and Calcutta on the other. In salary alone this difference is above 1,600 rupees per annum; but in addition to salary the sumptuary allowances drawn at Madras and Bombay are considerably in excess of those at Calcutta, while the Governments at the former places also have their establishments kept up for them by their grateful country. Bengal is far and away the most important province of the three; the last census gives it a population nearly double that of Madras, and quadruple that of Bombay. The expense of entertaining must also be much greater at Calcutta than in the limited society of Madras or Bombay. But the Governor of Bengal is a "competition wallah," while those of Bombay and Madras are obscure limbs of the British aristocracy or place-men reaping the fruits of party services.

The Indian Courts seem to proceed on much the same monstrous principles as our own in estimating the comparative gravity of offences against property and against the person. The Sessions Judge at Bareh recently sentenced a man to transportation for life for stealing some vessels of trifling value from another man's house. The sentence was subsequently reduced on appeal to ten years' transportation; but even in its mitigated form it remains a monument of the unreasoning ferocity of our punishments for theft. As if to emphasise that view of it, transportation for life was also the sentence imposed last month upon a vile ruffian who had killed his child-wife (aged ten years) in his manner so shockingly familiar to Indian courts of justice.

It may be said that in the last case the man was in some sort acting within his legal rights. I do not know how that may be in point of law, the fact being that the man compelled the child to come to his house. But this I take to be certain, that either the man was within his legal rights or he was not. In the latter case he has committed an atrocious murder, and ought to be hanged; in the former he has committed no crime at all, and ought not to be punished. The guilt in that case rests upon the law, which gives its sanction to outrages otherwise indistinguishable from the blackest crimes that can be committed. We justify our domination of India on the ground that, however much they may object to it, it is really the best thing for the natives. We pretend that we are educating the people, also against their will, in the paths of civilisation and true religion and virtue. On what principle, then, can we recognise and enforce laws utterly repugnant to civilisation, religion, and virtue, and plead in excuse for this that the people would not like it if we were to alter them?

The Indian Government would be wise to open their ears in time to the grievances of the Staff Corps. The subject has been more than once discussed in *Truth*, and I have no doubt elsewhere, and the grounds of complaint must be well known. Chief of them is the slow rate of promotion. The periods of service for the three chief steps are at present eleven years for captain, twenty for major, and twenty-six for lieutenant-colonel; that is to say, three or four years longer in each case than the corresponding periods in the British Army. Obviously if there is to be a difference at all between the two, it ought to be in favour of the Indian officer, who serves in a more trying climate, does younger work, has all round a less attractive berth. Unless the conditions of this service are improved, I prophesy that before long the Indian Government will experience great difficulty in obtaining eligible candidates for the Staff Corps.

There are more cases than I supposed in which service in India means to a military man the ruin of pay. Among others a surgeon on the Army Medical Staff may lose from £30 to £240 per annum by being sent to India. For instance, the pay of a surgeon who has served less than five years amounts in England, roughly, to £290 per annum, while in India he gets according to the rate of exchange from £250 to 270. Although about four out of five are ordered to India, there is no m reduced rate of pay in the prospects service which the War Office furnishes candidates. What is this but another recruit?—*Truth*.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Ni purchased a diamond for the sum of R The Indian agents in the transaction w Kilburn and Company, of Calcutta, who imported the stone from London. It is described as a remarkable gem."

OPINION OF THE EMPEROR'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

GERMANY.—PRINCE BISMARCK'S ATTITUDE.

The speech of the German Emperor at the Guildhall on July 10 has (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) evoked a warm and hearty echo from the organs of all parties. Special stress is laid upon the two chief points—namely, maintaining the historical friendship with England, and the pursuit of European peace. The speech (the *Times* correspondent says) was looked forward to with great expectations. It was regarded as not only the culminating point of the visit, but as likely to be the climax to that series of incidents which have followed and accentuated the renewal of the Triple Alliance and England's sympathy therewith. It was rightly expected that the Emperor William would strike the final and most important note of all. This His Majesty has done to the unanimous satisfaction of his own countrymen. The *Norddeutsche* says:—"The heart of the British people is with the Emperor William the Second. In addition to the kinship and the old historical friendship of the two nations, there is a deeply founded similarity of opinion and aim between the ruler of Germany and the clever and energetic people of Great Britain. What has especially struck all reflecting observers is the recognition of their common ideal of the State and its duties." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the organ of Prince Bismarck, says:—"The semi-official organs are trying to prove to Prince Bismarck the mistakes he made in his foreign policy, and that he failed to appreciate the true position of things, especially with reference to England and Russia. The fact convinces us that the Berlin Press Bureau is not always exactly informed; otherwise it would know that the friendly relations which now exist between England and Italy, and which, perhaps, make it possible that English ships will protect the Italian coasts, plainly rest on bases laid down in the time of the first Imperial Chancellor, who, by German intervention, brought about the rapprochement and exchange of views between the English and Italian Cabinets."

RUSSIAN "INDIGNATION": A THREAT TO INVADE INDIA.

The visit of the German Emperor to England has aroused in Russia (says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*) a feeling of indignation, and, indeed, what, in a smaller nation, would be called alarm. The official paper of the old capital, the *Moscow Gazette*, has a vigorous leader on the subject. Germany is accused of a desire to draw England into the league of peace, for the sake of her fleet, for the Italian coasts were guarded by an English fleet, no army of the Alps would have to be furnished by Germany. Similarly, another Army Corps would be saved by the English protection of the North Sea coasts. This economy of

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH IMPROVEMENTS.

In the House of Lords (on the 13th ult.) the Earl of Strafford asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether it would be possible during the present financial year to carry out the recommendations of the Board of Visitors in 1890 at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. With regard to Sandhurst the visitors spoke most highly of the discipline and health of the gentlemen cadets, but referred to one or two points which required attention. At Woolwich the state of things was less satisfactory, and the visitors reported that there was a great want of increased accommodation. Earl Brownlow said the Secretary of State took great interest in this matter, and was anxious as far as he could to make the alterations suggested. At both Woolwich and Sandhurst a good deal had been done, and efforts would be made to carry out the recommendations of the Visitors. Lord Harlech also urged the advisability of carrying out the Visitors' recommendations.

CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 10, Mr. S Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the agitation in Bombay consequent on the alleged murder of two Parsee women; whether he was aware that serious charges were brought against the police in connection with this affair; and whether he would recommend the Bombay Government to institute an independent inquiry into the matter. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no information on this subject except such as may be obtained from the Bombay newspapers. It appears that a person has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering the women referred to. The Secretary of State will not recommend any interference by the Bombay Government with the due course of the law.

THE CASE OF BULWUNT RAO.

In answer to Mr. Keay, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State communicated with the Government of India on the subject of Bulwunt Rao, and has received the following reply:—"Agent to Governor-General in Central India reports that this man was arrested under warrant issued by the Residency Court, Indore, at the request of the Indore State, for publication of a defamatory libel in the *Eastern Herald*. He was arrested in Ujain by Gwalior and Indore police, one of our railway police being also present. He was apparently treated with great violence, and died of syncope. The Agent to the Governor-General reports that the durbars will use every effort to secure the punishment of the offenders. The case will be watched."

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIP SQUADRON.

On Monday, July 13, in answer to Mr. Gourley, Lord G. Hamilton said: The average time taken by the Indian troopships on the passage to and from Bombay is twenty-seven days, but the coal consumption is less than that of a merchantman of similar tonnage running at high speed. When it is necessary to replace the machinery as these ships, the question of fitting engines of an improved type will be considered. Such expense would be a charge on Indian funds.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. de Lisle moved a reduction of the vote by £300 in order to call attention to the question of the military contribution levied on Singapore in connection with the scheme of Imperial defence, which, he contended, ought not to be imposed against the will of the colony.

Sir T. Sutherland maintained that we had strained to the utmost our constitutional powers with respect to the Government not only of Singapore, but also of Hong Kong and Ceylon. The strategical importance of these places, the original cause for which they were occupied, was now greater than ever. Should not these colonies, then, be entitled to full consideration at the hands of this country? Although financially independent, they were at the mercy of Downing-street. They had, it was true, Legislative Councils, but there were official members in them who had to obey the mandates of the home officials. The Government had by a stroke of the pen imposed enormous financial burdens upon these colonies, in spite of the protests of the Governors and members of the Legislative Councils, both official and unofficial. Singapore had paid £50,000 a year towards military expenditure for its defence. As a result of a Royal Commission, large fortifications became necessary at Singapore, and the colony constructed these at a cost of £81,000. The authorities in Downing-street not only accepted this outlay, but further raised the annual payment of £50,000 to double that amount, and required the colony to build barracks which would cost about £60,000. Was it right that the colony should be asked to spend all this money for Imperial purposes? The colony was willing to build the barracks, but demurred to having to pay two-thirds of the annual cost of the garrison, though ready to pay half of the cost, if that was to definitely settle the question of its military contribution. He did not envy Ministers who thus imposed burdens upon a Crown Colony which had no representation; they prevented the provision in the budget of the colony of means for public works which were necessary. He would suggest, as a practical man, that the Government might decide; that the present military contribution should not be exceeded; or might fix the contribution by the ratio of the revenue of the colonies. In such ways her Majesty's Government would meet the colonies. There was another way, that the whole of the questions of military contribution should be referred to a Select Committee of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Colomb said that the question was one of great gravity. With regard to the fortifications, the colony had long pressed the Imperial Government for them, the colony to build them at a cost of £75,000, the Imperial Government giving the armament at a cost of £49,000. The building of the forts cost £81,000, but in consequence of the demand of the colony for heavier guns, the armament would cost £129,000. A strong garrison was requisite for these works, and should not the colonists pay a portion of its expenses? Her Majesty's Government were not to blame in this matter, but a false and vicious system of government which had grown up and was imperilling the Empire. He would have a Council of Imperial Defence, on which all colonies contributing money for military purposes should be represented, and which should settle the amount of those contributions (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bryce hoped that the remarks made by the hon. and gallant member would not be in vain, though they went rather beyond the matter under discussion. So far as Singapore was concerned, it should contribute to the military expenditure—(hear, hear)—but the colony considered the present demand as larger than it had reason to expect, urged that its local financial arrangements were considerably disturbed, and considered that the Government were asking from them practically the whole cost of the military defence. Much of the trade of Singapore did not benefit the colony, the vessels only touched there, and the port was not a distributing centre; that being so the tonnage touching at that port was no test. The controlling power of the home authorities should be exercised in a lenient manner, so as to avoid irritation in the colony. He hoped that the committee which had been suggested would be granted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stannope speaking not for the War Office or the Colonial Office, but for the Government as a whole, said that strong committees had reported on all the questions; the Government carefully considered these reports, and then came to a decision. He would not press for any contribution from the colonies which he did not consider absolutely just. The cost of defence had greatly increased within recent years all over the world, and the Government had therefore carefully examined the contributions of the colonies. Justice to the colonies had been spoken of, but there was such a thing as justice to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) No general rule could be applied to all colonies, each case had to be considered on its merits. While at the present time the charge on the Straits Settlements was only £100,000, he calculated that the colony ought to be paying £236,000 a year; and it had, therefore, gained to the extent of the difference between those sums by the transfer from the Indian to the Imperial Government. In the year 1858, when the transfer was first mooted, the military and marine charges were no less than 66 per cent. of the revenue in 1866, the year before the transfer, they had fallen to 27 per cent.; and last year they were in the proportion of 15½ per cent. only to the revenue. Moreover, the colony paid nothing towards the cost of the navy, and when the contribution was increased two years ago, certain accumulated charges due by the Straits Settlements, to the amount of £32,000, were remitted. The case of Hong Kong was very simple. According to the agreement made in 1863, Hong Kong was to pay a contribution of £20,000 a year, but there was a condition that it should be subject to any revision that the circumstances of the colony might require. The amount now contributed by Hong Kong bore a lower percentage to the whole revenue of the colony than when the amount of the contribution was settled by the Imperial Government. Moreover, it was proposed to raise the second battalion of troops to be sent there in India. The Government were dealing with other questions that had been referred to, such as barracks and defences, and he was glad to say that the Australian Government had gone with the English Government in bearing their share of the cost of the naval defences of that part of the world. As to the Cape, no one would deny that the Cape Government ought to contribute more largely than they did, and he hoped the time would come when the Government of the Cape would recognise this.

Mr. De Lisle considered that Singapore was suffering under a real grievance, which he hoped the Government would do something to remedy. Sir E. Read said that since not only the feeling of the unofficial people, but of everyone speaking with authority on the matter, was adverse to the action of the Government, he thought it would be well if some consideration were given, even if no concession could be made, to the anxiety and feeling of those interested. He regarded with grave supicion and apprehension the tendency to impose from that centre, could charges with our own or our colonial peoples, and if this were attempted in our self-governing colonies it would be impossible to retain their alliance. The charge imposed on Singapore was quite unprecedented, and he would suggest that the matter should be brought within the purview of a committee of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded hon. members that the merchants of Singapore paid neither income tax nor Customs duties, were, indeed, more lightly taxed than the merchants of almost any part of the world. In this country the cost of defence was 16s. per head, whereas the utmost that was paid in Singapore was under 5s. a head. It was necessary to look equitably at both sides of the case. The Government could not admit that they had gone one jot beyond what the Colonies could fairly afford to pay.

The proposed reduction was ultimately negatived, on a division, by 112 votes against 44.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CEYLON.—THE VOTE AGREED TO.

Mr. Summers moved a reduction of £200 for the purpose of calling attention to the taxation of food in Ceylon, whereby one-fifth of the gross revenue of the island was obtained. Mr. Schwann, in supporting the amendment, observed that in Ceylon the paddy tax was defended only by a few fanatics. Mr. O. Morgan said that in view of the change of opinion that was taking place among the planters themselves, he thought the time had come when an effort might be made to substitute some more equal and just tax, and one that would not press so hardly on the poorest part of the population. Baron H. de Worms said that if the tax were abolished they would have to impose a considerable amount of taxation on other things in order to cover the deficit that would be bound to occur. The Governor of Ceylon had been instructed to inquire into the matter, however, and the Government, were awaiting his report. As soon as that was received they would do their best to do away with the tax, which they considered very hard, and in many cases very unjust. (Hear, hear.) On a division the reduction was negatived by 112 votes to 69.

Mr. S. Smith protested against the opium traffic in Singapore, Hong Kong, and other colonies in the Far East. Mr. M. Stewart hoped that the Government would see its way to prevent the large consumption of opium in the Straits Settlements. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that the subject should be brought before the Colonial Secretary.

Ultimately the vote was agreed to and progress was reported.

INDIAN RAILWAY GAUGES.

On Tuesday, July 14, in reply to Sir E. Watkin, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State is fully alive to the advantages which may accrue from the connection of gauges and is in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

CRIMEAN AND MUTINY VETERANS.

Mr. J. Wilson (Govan) asked the Secretary for War whether anything could be done for the survivors of the eighty-seven men of the 42nd Highlanders, who under Major Lawson (who was killed) held Sisseyghat against an army of rebels numbering 2000, on Jan. 15, 1859, and repulsed them with great loss; and whether at this late date the survivors, who are now aged and unpensioned, would have speedy recognition. Mr. E. Stanhope: I have already undertaken to do the best I can with the limited funds for some of the unpensioned survivors of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, and the cases of the men referred to in the question will be considered with others.

MRS. MELVILLE'S PENSION.

Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government of India had resolved to give Mrs. Melville, widow of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, who was cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in Manipur, no other provision than a pension of £100 a year for herself, and of £18 a year for each of her two boys; whether he was aware that Mr. Melville had at the time of his death served the Government of India for twenty-one years, was in a receipt of a salary of Rs. 800 a month, or about £700 a year, and could have returned home in 1892 on a pension of £400 a year; and whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Melville was a civil servant employed in the execution of his duty, and was permitted by the Government he served to pass into Manipur without warning or indication of danger, insomuch that he carried no protective arms and had only two small-shot cartridges for his fowling-piece, the Secretary of State would recommend the Government of India to make some more adequate provision for the family of a man whose life was thus sacrificed through no fault of his own. Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State in Council that such provision should be made for Mrs. Melville as would have been made for the widow of a military officer of corresponding rank—viz., a captain—if killed in action. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. Mr. Maclean ask whether the same principle would be applied to military officers and officers in the Civil Service. Sir J. Gorst asked for notice of the question. Mr. Maclean asked whether they were to understand that the question was still under consideration. Was the Secretary of State still open to receive communications on the subject? Sir J. Gorst: Yes, Sir.

BENGAL AND MADRAS DISBANDED REGIMENTS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that the regiments raised in the places of the four Hindustani regiments recently disbanded, though retaining the numerical titles of the disbanded or "converted" corps, are, in fact, new, being not only composed of other races, but placed with some few exceptions as to juniors under a new cadre of officers; whether the band and mess funds, of a regiment are, and have always been, considered by military authorities in England and India as its private property, and have, on disbandment, been distributed among its officers; and, if so, will he explain on what grounds the Government of India announced, in April, 1891, in general orders, that the band and mess funds of the old regiments should be handed over to the new, although the officers of the new regiments were ready and willing to pay for what was handed over; and whether similar steps have been taken with regard to certain disbanded Madras regiments. Sir John Gorst said there appeared to have been some irregularity, and the Secretary of State had called for a report.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN INDIA.

On the 16th ultimo in answer to Mr. Summers, Sir J. Gorst said: Compulsory vaccination exists in four districts of Bengal and 183 municipal cities and towns in different provinces. The extension of the compulsory law is effected by the local government, but generally on the initiative of the municipal or other local authority. The provisions vary slightly in different provinces. Provisions exist in the Indian law analogous to those enhancing punishments under the English law. The Secretary of State cannot state the number of prosecutions, but so far as he is aware there have been no imprisonments.

GANJA SMOKERS.

Mr. M. Stewart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statement in the *Allahabad Pioneer* of May 10 last that ganja, "which is grown, sold, and excised under much the same conditions as opium," is far more harmful than opium, and that "the lunatic asylums of India are filled with ganja smokers"; whether he was aware that the possession and sale of ganja had been prohibited for many years past in Lower Burmah, and that the exclusion of the drug was stated in the excise report of that province for 1881-2 to have been of immense benefit to the people"; and whether he would call the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of extending the same prohibition to the other provinces of British India. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has seen the statement about ganja referred to. The facts are as stated as to the exclusion of ganja from Burmah. In Bengal, the province where ganja is principally consumed, the price of duty-paid ganja has been greatly increased during recent years, making its consumption more expensive. The Secretary of State will inquire whether the Government of India propose to take further steps to limit the consumption.

OPIUM VENDORS IN BOMBAY.

In answer to Sir J. Kennaway, Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State was aware that licensed opium vendors in Bombay engaged to sell a specified quantity of licit opium. The Bombay Government would be invited to consider whether the existence of the minimum tended to encourage an increased consumption in British districts, and, if it did so tend, they would doubtless alter the system. Replying to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said it appeared from page 94 of the report for 1889-90 presented in May last, that all the chendoo shops in the Punjab had been closed with satisfactory results. The inquiry as to the alleged opium dens in Akyab was sent to India in March, but no reply had yet been received. It was not the policy of the Government of India to stimulate the consumption of opium or any other intoxicant.

MUTUAL INSURANCE FOR INDIA.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting was held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 10, under the presidency of Gen. Sir Richard Meade, the subject of the conference being a series of suggestions by Mr. P. M. Tait, F.S.S., as to the establishment of a great Mutual Provident Fund for India. Mr. Tait pointed out that in Australia, the Canadian Dominion, South Africa, and other dependencies of the Empire, there are great mutual life offices or provident funds, where the savings of the subscribers are husbanded for themselves alone. In India alone, with her population of 286,000,000, there is no mutual provident fund unconnected with the services. To Mr. Tait it always seemed a monstrous and almost ludicrous thing to charge a native Indian gentleman more for insuring in his own country than was required from the British foreigner. It might be proper to charge the Indian more in England if he elected to run the gauntlet of our variable climate; but to charge him extra for living in his own country appeared to ordinary non-experts as wholly unjustifiable. Mr. Tait also urged that it was quite feasible that the same rate should be charged for England and India, for natives and Europeans, without regard to race, and so really all over the British Empire with reference to different nationalities. Suppose the English rate to be £75 and the Indian £100, let the difference of £25 per annum constitute a debt on the policy carrying interest at 3 per cent. per annum, to be extinguished when the yearly premium with interest at 3 per cent. per annum amounted to the sum assured. The highest living authority on the subject concurred that a uniformity of Occidental and Oriental rates is financially justifiable, and its application would have the inestimable merit of simplicity, and India, with its vast population and vast resources, would be open to an enormous development of the practice of insurance.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 32 places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. The marks are appended:—

Le Rossignol, W A	2417	Lyle, D	2006
Clements, E	2385	Juel, R L	1994
Miller, T	2377	Paterson, G A	1963
Burkitt, W J D	2346	Holme, A T	1953
Westropp, A S A	2253	Roberts, S G	1951
Garr, W	2247	Lyall, F C	1949
Daniels, S R	2246	Dawson, G W	1947
Walker, A C	2206	Gauntlett, M F	1933
Hallifax, R F	2176	Jackson, F E	1913
Abbot, S R	2170	Majoribanks, N E	1886
Russell, R	2166	Russell, C L S	1882
Balthasar, G	2129	Pelly, S	1846
M'Nair, A W	2103	Hamilton, R C	1840
Hatch, G W	2074	Harris, L T	1818
Gaskin, L E F	2055	Cox, B C	1817
Harrison, C H	2035	Short, A G	1810

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